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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germans Must Own Motors

Washington Seeks New Ways

Paris Hears Plot, Talks Debt

Columbus Had Many Freckles

Sigvard Gives Title for Bride

Small Women Charm Most

GERMANY watches Chancellor Adolf Hitler turn auto salesman and tell the nation to become motor-minded like the United States with its 25,000,000 cars. Opening the International German Auto Show in Berlin, he speaks for the German automobile industry and pleads, "Let's get over the idea that cars are luxuries." He says Germany, in comparison with other countries, should be driving 6,000,000 cars instead of 500,000. Mass sales at home will mean a mass production that can compete abroad. The Chancellor declares it is every German's duty to buy a car, and not merely to boost business—Germany must really go to motoring in order to be modern.

The Washington Administration prepares for vital movements in two outstanding lines. Industrialists go home from NRA hearings without feeling pressure to enforce 10 per cent raising of wages and 10 per cent shortening of hours to increase employment, but knowing that the President and General Johnson are merely seeking softer means to win their ends. The air mails are expected to go back to private contractors, but under a legally changed set-up. No collusion, no affiliates, no bonuses for political aid—Fair and warmer, is the forecast in these White House bestirrings.

Paris reaps a new sensation when former Prefect Jean Chiappe accuses Eugene Frot, former Minister of the Interior, of plotting to be minor dictator of France. Chiappe declares to a Parliamentary investigating committee that Frot tried to use last month's riots for his coup d'état, as Chiappe reported to Premier Daladier at the time. The allegations grow out of the unraveling of the Stavisky $40,000,000 swindle in which high officials are held to be involved. For the moment excited Paris almost forgets its biggest question—How can it stop Germany from rearming?

France suspects that when the Chamber of Deputies adjourns the Government will talk war debts with Washington. In President Roosevelt's reported intention of asking Congress for full personal powers to negotiate with debtors Paris sees a bright hope. It believes the French Chamber and the American Senate could never come to terms, but that Premier Doumergue and President Roosevelt might do so. France's leaders would like to make a token payment so as to share Britain's footing in asking a reduction—They can see the fatal fault in default.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, flying over the haunts and first tomb of Christopher Columbus in the West Indies, can at last draw a clear mental picture of the great adventurer. The Smithsonian Institution recently disclosed that Columbus was a large man and powerful, with a long, red face splotched with freckles. The information is from a book, "The New World," by Michael Herr, published at Strassburg in 1534. Herr tells of the most desperate treasure hunt mighty Christopher ever conducted—It was when he talked funds out of Spain's doubting sovereigns to finance his first voyage.

London sees Sigvard Oscar Frederick, Prince of Sweden, wed Erika Maria Regina Rosalie Patzek, Berlin commoner and movie star. Prince Sigvard, Berlin picture director and Hollywood graduate, uses his title for the last time in signing the marriage register. The world thrills because he ignores King Gustaf's and the Crown Prince's disapproval and renounces royal rights and estates for love's sweet sake. Perhaps royal Grandpa will relent. The Prince may feel marriage makes him a democratic king—At happy worst he's now the adoring subject of a movie queen.

Annam's people rise with their blessing when Emperor Bao Dai announces he will take Miss Yuen Hu Hao, a commoner, as his bride on March 20. The young sovereign of this French protectorate, educated in Paris, shows Prince Sigvard it is really possible for royalty to wed outside its rank without putting a crimp in its crown—But the way to win is to be not the ruler's grandson, but the ruler himself.

A University of Michigan mixed jury decides two to one that a woman's charm is in inverse ratio to her size. Three male debaters exhibit drawings in arguing that a coed with large mouth, large ears or over-ample proportions simply cannot make powerful appeal to masculine fancy, and the judges waver and agree. Three female debaters argue artfully that a man should care more for a woman when there's more of her to care for. For climax they declare famous Helen of Troy, whose face launched a thousand ships, was a big woman—Only a big, forceful face could have done that.

Roosevelt Seeks Tax Pact With States to Place Levy On Securities Now Exempt

Morgenthau Issues Statement Favoring Constitutional Amendment to Open Up New Revenue Field to Both State and Federal Governments

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—In the first statement of the Roosevelt Administration's attitude toward tax-exempt securities, Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today announced himself in favor of a constitutional amendment permitting states to tax income on future issues of federal securities and giving the Federal Government like power to tax state and municipal securities.

In subsequent testimony, Mr Morgenthau declared the successful sale of federal securities is solely a matter of public confidence in the Government and added that, so long as the people believe Congress will stay within Mr. Roosevelt's budget, such confidence will be maintained.

Mr. Morgenthau's testimony took the House Judiciary Committee by surprise. It should be supposed that with big forthcoming federal issues and Treasury refunding operations Mr. Morgenthau would not wish to commit himself publicly, and the committee consequently met in executive session. However, the Secretary arrived with a prepared statement unequivocally indorsing a proposed constitutional amendment and the meeting was promptly thrown open. Dr. Roswell McGill "No. 1," tax expert of the Treasury, accompanied the Secretary, and gave most of the detailed testimony.

"The Treasury Department," Mr. Morgenthau said, "favors as a permanent policy the elimination of the exemptions from federal income tax now accorded to the interest on federal, state and municipal securities, in so far as future issues of such securities are concerned.

"I consider it very important that when the exemption is eliminated it should be eliminated not only in respect to future issues of federal securities, but in respect to future issues of state and municipal securities as well. The enactment of legislation requiring federal obligations to be issued in the future on a fully taxable basis, in competition with wholly tax-exempt securities originating elsewhere, would be likely to react unfavorably on the market for

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Ely Takes Charge Of Police Revival In Massachusetts

Governor Will Present Vigilante Bill for Centralized Force

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today assumed leadership of the newly organized "vigilante" movement to centralize police powers in the State. Early next week he is expected to present in a special message to the Legislature proposals for a state commission of public safety and a reorganization of the police structure.

The Governor thus lends his support to a popular uprising directed into lawful channels. On Tuesday a group of citizens, meeting at the Boston City Club, formed the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety. Under auspices of Prof. Frank L. Simpson and others, including Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, the committee discussed and adopted a legislative program on police coordination.

This program, which now is being prepared in the form of a legislative bill, will be presented to the General Court by the Governor, with his plea that it quickly be made into law. He will point out, it is said, that law enforcement in the Commonwealth at present is outmoded and vitally needs reorganization.

Presentation of the plan by the Chief Executive will assure its prompt consideration, although other programs similar in intent already are waiting action before the Legislature.

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, State Attorney-General, is the author of a bill before the court, which calls for establishment of an interlocking police system throughout the State. The "vigilantes" bill, which would result in a body resembling famous Scotland Yard in London, would provide supervision of police activities throughout the State through a central public safety commission, and would require civil service examination and state police training school experience for local officers.

Plant 'Crop' to Revive Huge Tract in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's gigantic soil reclamation project, to rekindle the spark of productive capacity in more than 100,000 acres of badly eroded lands in three counties, is rapidly nearing the stage when the gaping red clay hillsides, now denuded of fertile topsoil and cut to their underlying rock "bone" by deep gullies and huge slices taken piecemeal from the rich earth by ever-recurring rains, will be replaced in the Tyger River basin by fields of green crops especially adapted to thwarting the ravages of nature.

The first shipment of lespedeza seed to be used in clothing the bare hills and fields with verdant, growing crops designed to build up the soil, has been received, and the remainder of the allotment of 125,000 pounds of this legume is expected within a short time.

Lespedeza will comprise the principal staple crop in the planting program now being initiated on the project, although other crops peculiarly qualified to meet the needs of the devastated terrain have been selected. A CWA force has already planted approximately 100,000 tree seedlings in unusually badly eroded sections, such as gullies and hillsides on abandoned areas.

PWA to Aid Virginia Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Shenandoah National Park and the Colonial National Monument, both in Virginia, will be aided with a $475,000 public works allotment, it has been learned here.

Wars Are Caused By Small Groups, Henry Ford Says

Rid World of About 100 Men, He Declares, and Peace Will Ensue

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FORT MYERS, Fla., March 8—Charging that a small group of men were responsible for war through the manufacture of munitions and by fostering international distrust, Mr. Henry Ford thinks Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho "had the right idea" in his attack on the $500,000,000 navy program and other army and navy construction.

"The people in general don't want war," said Mr. Ford, "but it has been forced on them by scheming munitions makers looking for enormous profits through the sale of arms.

"I do not pay much attention to the talk about war, for I have found out that there is not much I can do about it as an individual. Outlawing war depends upon the people. In the past they have followed the war makers. If we could get rid of the approximately 100 men responsible for wars in this world, the people would enjoy peace.

"But as long as greed for profits accentuates the makers of munitions, and as long as countries maintain their race for the strongest armaments, just so long will we be in danger of being pushed into another war. It could have been avoided.

"A man who buys a knife, acquires it for the purpose of attack. He doesn't buy the knife to carry as a souvenir. Nations purchasing cannons and battleships, purchase them for the purpose of attack, not for playthings. Guns are made to kill, and when a country acquires more guns than the neighboring country, they are apt to go to war in order to use the guns.

"People should get it into their minds that this world is a machine always grinding out characters. People want to fix the world when the fact of the matter is that the world is fixing them. Our experience is fixing us to fit in heaven. Heaven is largely a state of mind with them, and the heaven will be their own minds.

"I have been pleased to notice a nation-wide religious revival, a more serious point of view in the minds of the average person. President Roosevelt has made this religious revival a keynote in his recovery measures. This is a hopeful sign. We are getting away from a period of jazz and leaning toward a serious consideration of religion. I say serious, when really religion is a happy state of mind. Even happiness must be taken seriously if we are to gain it and appreciate it.

Bible the Best Textbook

"I believe that religion should be taught in our schools as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. It is the fourth 'R' in education. The Bible is the best textbook ever written. It is taught in all the Ford schools. People with a knowledge of the Bible are better off in all situations.

"I have always been interested in education. Years ago the Ford Company found it necessary to educate grown men. Now we are starting early. We are starting with the children. The greatest chance to accomplish good is with the young. It is a privilege to start them out in the right direction. And education must be accomplished in schools—all manner of schools—for the home does not have the facilities for education.

"President Roosevelt spoke of the necessity of all people helping each other. This is a fine and a true sentiment. I agree with him. Religion is just helping one another.

"This can be carried into our schools. The public schools play the biggest part in education. If I were allowed to make a suggestion concerning public schools I would say—let the older students teach the younger ones. Those that teach learn the most."

League Holds Helping Hand Out to China

Many Countries Delegate Experts in Practical Plans for Unity

Good Progress Made

National Economic Council of Chinese Origin Does Much to Aid Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Across China's sprawling, disjointed economy, with its unruly rivers, quagmire roads and unsanitary living conditions, the League of Nations is helping to erect links of unification.

In a report on progress of cooperation with the Chinese National Economic Council, M. Joseph Avenol, secretary-general, traces substantial achievements during the past three years.

Experts drawn from many countries have been sent on missions, and several remain under the direction of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman. Since the middle of last year he has been coördinating League activities in China as the Council's representative.

Dozens of officials have gone to China and prepared technical recommendations for improvement of education, communications and transit, hygiene, flood control, agriculture and so on. It would be difficult to find in history a more extensive effort among nations to lift another out of the morass of political, financial and social distintegration.

Seeks to Unify China

In China, the National Economic Council represents a measure of self-help that has drawn support of many elements, both Chinese and foreign. Started in the autumn of 1931, under the chairmanship of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, with Mr. T. V. Soong as vice-chairman in effective control, the Council is seeking to unify China by working outward from the Yangtze Valley.

Ever since the outside world has interested itself in the hydra-headed task of bringing order into China's chaos experts have agreed that three agencies are indispensable—better transportation, sanitation with flood control, and education. The League has therefore centered its attack on these objectives.

In April, 1932, the road department of the National Economic Council was set up for the purpose of organizing the work in collaboration with the provinces. It drew up needed regulations and administered a road fund for granting loans to provinces.

An initial project—now completed—called for construction of six main roads in the three central provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Chekiang. With a total length of 871 miles, these roads served among other purposes in connecting to the port of Shanghai more than 1240 miles of existing road, and 186 miles under construction.

Road Program Progresses

Four additional provinces joined the three central ones in a conference at Hankow in November, 1932. These provinces were Honan, Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.

A program resulted for linking these seven provinces, and for additional building by each province. The total amounted to 13,640 miles, divided among the general and

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In High Feather for Big Decisions

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At Rapid City Meeting

John Collier, United States Indian Commissioner, Meets Leaders of Blackfeet Tribe After Serious Conclave Over New Government Measure.

Roosevelt Backs Johnson to Make Fresh NRA Push

Plans Are Made for Using Penal Clauses in Act to Get Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—A reenergized NRA preparing to strike hard at code violators through the penal provisions of the law, and still seeking some method of cutting work hours despite industry's protests, was the aftermath today of the great code conference which came to an end here last night.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson sent the more than 3000 code authority members home with words of conciliation and assurances that he had no intention of cramming the President's shorter-hour and higher-wage proposals down the throat of industry.

But behind these soft words there was still every indication that the Administration has not been diverted from its plans for shifting the unemployed from federal relief rolls to private pay rolls merely by the almost inanimous protest of the representative industrialists present here for the conference.

Future Course Uncertain

The protest has undoubtedly thrown the method to be pursued into uncertainty. Both White House and NRA have apparently abandoned their original plan for a flat 10 per cent cut in all maximum hour and a 10 per cent increase in all minimum wage provisions of codes. General Johnson agrees that it would be impossible to apply such a flat rule to all industry. But he is now seeking some formula for applying these changes to all "who can bear it," with ample allowance made for the weaker industrialists whose backs are already to the wall.

But while the General has drawn back a little on the question of shorter hours, he emerges from the conference smarting under criticisms of lax NRA enforcement and determined to use every device at his command for bringing down the

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One-Cent Rate for Electricity Set as Aim of Municipal Plant

Diesel Engines Used Successfully at Hudson, Mass., Despite Experts' Views—Plant Indebtedness Nearly Wiped Out by Earnings

Where municipal ownership of public utilities blazes the way to low electricity costs, wise direction in the interests of the public is evident. But even the most successful are encountering pitfalls. Hudson's story, the fourth in a series on public utilities, is typical. This article and the next two are based on exclusive information furnished to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *by Mr. Earl H. Barber, former adviser to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and "on the inside" of this topic.*

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HUDSON, Mass.—A small town with ideas as big as Ontario, Canada. That describes Hudson, whose municipal power plant aims at one-cent electricity, now the proud boast of the Canadian province.

Perhaps it is a record that intrigues the manager. If it is, the record is incidental to his aim to cut the costs of electricity for the man who ultimately pays all the bills of the community.

At least, Hudson's $556,000 plant, serving some 4000 customers, is 92 per cent paid for from surplus earnings. The debt outstanding is now only $42,500.

And those who draw the rates say that Hudson's average charge, hovering around 2 1-3 to 2¼ cents per kilowatt hour for household uses, would cut the bills of the average Greater Boston consumer more than half.

If all this results in a state or national record for low-cost electricity, then "let 'er come," say the Hudson consumers.

Drama Began in 1897

How does Hudson do it? The story is written in the spinning wheels of Diesel oil-burning engines that, paradoxically, are regarded by power experts as "wholly impractical for dependable operation." Diesels broke down this month in a large manufacturing concern near Boston two days after their installation.

So Massachusetts watches with interest the power drama going on in the neat little brick building—"the show place of the town"—housing Hudson's Diesels for the last five years.

The drama began back in 1897. Ever since, the older residents recall, a prevailing spirit of independence has kept alive the promise of rock-bottom costs for current. Some towns have signed away part of their freedom of operation by buying from private sources and reselling to the public. Hudson fought over that issue for years, then decided to go "on its own."

For eight years prior to that decision in 1928, the town had been linked with outside power resources. Then someone popped the idea of using Deisel engines and giving the consumer a cut in his rates. A fair surplus in the treasury and the reassurances of a business-like manager won over the public.

Steam was discarded. Hudson cut itself adrift in the midst of a network of superpower lines, operated by private enterprise.

Fixed Charges Reduced

Since then the plant has reduced its fixed charges and debts to the point where customers have perhaps the lowest rates in the State. Yet, its largest power user buys current from outside while several of its industries are said to generate their own electricity.

Thus arises a qestion of policy; "Shall a municipality essay to enter the power business to cut down the costs of electricity for the household consumer when it hasn't generating facilities to care for its own industrial power requirements?"

The load of the one great industry, it is claimed, is greater than the output of the municipal plant.

Advocates of municipal ownership reply that the town's first concern is the small, individual consumer. Capacity, they add, can be built up later to meet the complete demand. Meanwhile, industry, in buying power from outside, is doing no differently than it would were there no municipal ownership.

Political Charge Answered

Today Hudson has four Diesel engines generating a capacity of 2530 kilowatts, a modernized plant and a satisfied populace. Additional output can be obtained from the whirring Diesels, it is said, at small cost.

But Hudson is doing more. Here is proof that a small isolated community can get its electricity as cheaply as the great city with its advantages of mass consumption. And surrounded by the hum of great power lines owned by private enterprise, a small isolated plant sells to its customers far below the figure

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Congress 'Hustled' by Roosevelt

* * *

Tells Leaders Not to Upset Budget; Stock Market Chieftains Breathe Easier

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—President Roosevelt rolled up his sleeves and went after Congress hard today, urging leaders both to expedite work and to refrain from upsetting the budget with further grants to veterans or government employees.

As a major feature of the drive, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, went before the House Ways and Means Committee, grimly and forcefully warning of the absolute necessity of the new tariff policy if "the United States is not to be the victim of reaction from headlong movements" like "dictatorship and despotism" in foreign countries.

Hustling Congress: The President called in Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Arkansas, who assured him with typical mid-season optimism that the present Congress would end "between May 1 and May 15." A few weeks ago Senator Robinson was talking about April 15—which was typical early session optimism.

Senator Robinson and Mr. Roosevelt agreed that Congress should concentrate on the tariff measure, the appropriations bills, and legislation to relieve municipalities, according to the Senatorial spokesman. He also intimated that the war-debts message, which up to a few days ago the President has insisted was coming before long, was not inevitable this session.

In any event the legislative calendar is being slowly reduced to essentials. There are plenty of these, but apparently few surprises in the way of actual legislation up the Presidential sleeve. The latest, greatest stroke is the air-mail legislation, which this morning Senator Kenneth McKellar (D), Tennessee, announced would be given precedence and a speedy passage through Congress.

Rapping Knuckles: The affable Roosevelt-Robinson colloquy turned to stricter terms when House leaders were summoned this afternoon, preliminary to a House caucus tonight

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Custom of Low Number on Mayor's Car Means Less Than Nothing to LaGuardia

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—New York City likes versatility in City Hall, and it is getting it from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who has a talent for pithy, piquant, epigrammatic phrases that goes the "wisecracks" of Mayor James J. Walker, his predecessor-once-removed, one better, since they are brimfull of philosophical thought that makes for truisms everyone can understand.

There is never a press conference that the Mayor does not voice them plentifully. The latest came when it was discovered that the Mayor's city-owned limousine had a new license plate with only the initials "NYC" on it. This new plate replaces one on the motorcar used by Mayor LaGuardia's immediate predecessor, Mayor John P. O'Brien. The O'Brien plate was "O B 1."

When a reporter called Mayor LaGuardia's attention to the fact that his license plate was minus the low number usual for the Mayor's automobile, the Fusion city head remarked that it made no difference in his life.

"You can't make a man big by giving him a low number," he said.

"But they didn't give you any number at all," he was told.

"So much the better," the Mayor shot back. "After seeing some of the individuals that ride around this town with low numbers, having a low number myself means less than nothing."

To Review Seal Treaties

OTTAWA, March 8 (AP)—Notice that he would move for appointment of a special committee to investigate the operation of the sealing and halibut treaties, was given in the Senate yesterday by Senator J. D. Taylor of New Westminster. The committee, said Senator Taylor, should be empowered to call witnesses and take evidence on oath.

Laura Ingalls Starts Leisurely Cruise Of Americas by Air

MIAMI, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Off on an aerial pleasure trip through Central and South America, Miss Laura Ingalls, New York aviator, left here today in a fast land plane with Havana as her first stop.

Miss Ingalls planned to make the trip in easy stages, stopping wherever her fancy dictates and spending considerable time sight-seeing. She plans to spend tonight in Havana and leave tomorrow for Cozumel, Mexico, and Merida, Yucatan, after winging out across the Gulf of Mexico at San Julian, on the western tip of Cuba.

From Merida, her route lay down through Central America and the Canal Zone to Santiago, Chile, from whence she expects to fly eastward across the Andes Mountains to Buenos Aires.

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Things Present

Archibald returns at last to his beloved England. But try as he may to shake off the Americanisms acquired during an eight months visit over here, he continues to do things and say things that startle the natives. Laugh with him on the Editorial Page.

The first item in the Mirror of World Opinion is respectfully recommended. Back Page.

How to make some clever garden markers is explained in The Craft Shop on the Young Folks' Page.

The humorous side of Sarah Bernhardt—imagine the "divine Sarah" being funny!—is presented on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Civil Air Lines To Re-Fly Mail Under Control

Must Drop Affiliates and Holding Companies and Weed Out Personnel

Prompt Action Seen

President Lays Down New Rules to Guide Conduct of Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 8—President Roosevelt has broken the threatened impasse regarding the world's biggest air-mail system. The air mail is going back to private operation on terms recommended yesterday by the President.

With Congress preparing to act quickly on these recommendations, the last chapter in one of the most extraordinary incidents in modern government seems to be in sight.

Mr. Roosevelt's terms follow:

There shall be "full, open and fair competitive bidding."

Collusive bidding agreements are barred under penalty of contract forfeiture.

Air-mail carriers must divorce all affiliates.

Holding companies are barred.

No company may bid which has among its officers men who were party to obtaining "former contracts under circumstances which were clearly contrary to good faith and public policy."

Companies may have six months to work out financial and administration reorganization.

"Excessive" salaries and bonuses are banned.

The I. C. C. is made arbiter of air-mail pay, routes and contracts, as it is of mail carried by the railroads.

One Condition Is Protested

The most drastic of the presidential provisions is that requiring future air-mail bidders to divest themselves of all officials who participated in previous contracts, alleged to have been "contrary to good faith."

This phrase is interpreted here as meaning aviation officials who took part in the famous post office conferences summoned by Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, in the summer of 1930.

Today's reaction among air-mail companies was bitter and its legality was questioned. Company officials still insist they have never had their day in court and they ask who is going to determine judicially whether these annulled contracts were secured in good faith.

From a financial and practical viewpoint, the provision requiring a complete "unscrambling" of the big aviation companies aroused most immediate comment, and will probably transcend in importance every other requirement. The three biggest companies, United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, North American Aviation, and Aviation Corporation controlled by Cord, have ramifications of the greatest scope and diversity.

Means Reorganization

If Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations are now written into law, as expected, the mail carrying adjuncts of these holding companies must be wholly separated, administratively and financially. This would mean, apparently, the breaking off of a dozen or more segments, depending on how big are the routes to be advertised.

The President's letter had been pretty well anticipated in Congress. Observers had reached the conclusion that the army air corps operation of the mails must be of temporary nature, and the only question left was on what terms the private companies would be permitted to resume business

The air-mail companies are not likely to block the readjustment by legal processes, although courts may permit them to bring a suit against the Government for damages, for the past annullment of contracts. Even if these damages are awarded, this will not affect the new arrangement proposed by the Administration.

One of the most far-reaching proposals is that introducing the I. C. C. into the air-mail picture as the judicial arbiter of contracts, rates and routes. Hitherto, the Postmaster-General has been supreme in this field.

Big Change in Air Lines Is Expected as Result Of Roosevelt's Letter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—An unscrambling into units which will pull apart some of the largest aviation organizations in the United States is foreseen in air circles here today as a result of President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Kenneth McKellar, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, on the subject of air-mail contracts.

No official statements were forthcoming from representatives of the former air-mail carriers here, but in at least one quarter the demand that the companies be accorded a public hearing before Congress enacts new legislation was voiced emphatically.

President Roosevelt's letter does not settle the question of good faith between the Government and its air-mail contractors at all, said a veteran operator whose contract

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Gill Complaints Of Unfair Hearing Stop Proceedings

Norfolk Prison Chief Challenges Prosecution to Produce Its Men

Persistent complaints that the hearing accorded Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, is being unfairly conducted, resulted today in a summary termination of the morning session and a "general clarification" conference in the office of Governor Ely.

Complaints against the hearing appearing in the press and voiced by Mr. Raymond S. Wilkins, counsel for Mr. Gill, led the Governor to call Mr. Gill, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, and Prof. James Sheldon, president of the League for Independent Political Action, into his office for a showdown.

It is inferred that Mr. Gill conceded that the hearing was a fair one. Mr. Dillon said it was a highly amicable gathering, mostly for the purpose of deciding on procedure and means of shortening the hearing. Efforts will be made, he declared, to wind up the hearing today.

Challenges from Mr. Gill that he be confronted with those witnesses that had testified against him, marked the third day of the hearing.

"That will show if you are willing to give me a fair hearing," Mr. Gill told Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, who is presiding at the hearing. Mr. Gill had listened to documentary testimony of three men that he as superintendent had taken no action against insolent inmates.

With telling force Mr. Gill read records disclosing that between Jan. 1 and July 1 last year there had been more punishments for insolence than for any other single offense at the prison.

"I doubt if any one of those men would sustain their statements under cross-examination if confronted by these records," Mr. Gill declared, his voice quivering with indignation.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr. Gill told how two rules—"You shall not escape" and "You shall not have contraband goods"—and two policies—"Decent frugality" and "Joint responsibility"—constitute the main disciplinary fare at the prison. But he made the qualification that the two rules are the only rules "peculiar to a prison" that are in force at Norfolk, whereas all the laws of conduct that obtain on the outside are rigidly enforced with numerous prison regulations.

Mr. Gill told the Governor that on four different occasions he had been forced to discipline men for drinking intoxicants, but that the prison record with this problem was a good one. Of 1200 men handled in more than six years there have been but 25 cases of alcoholism, despite the fact that 20 per cent of the inmates have been estimated as chronic alcoholics. One prisoner even asked to be transferred from Norfolk to a state institution of the old bastile type because he could get nothing to drink.

Penalties for Drinking

Mr. Gill further explained that the men convicted of drinking had all been punished, not in harsh, undiscriminating manner that would please some exponents of the lash, but on the basis that the punishment should "fit the criminal."

The deposed superintendent asked permission to read into the records data refuting charges published in a local paper that many men paroled from Norfolk had transgressed against society again. The implication of the article was, he said, that the rehabilitative program in reference to these men had failed. He then revealed that most of the men cited had been only a few months at Norfolk and years at Charlestown or other prisons. His purpose was to show an instance of the cruel campaign of distortion and obscuration that he and many eminent responsible persons believe has victimized Mr. Gill.

Conant Lauds Class For Reviving Society

Dr. James B. Conant, addressing members of the Harvard freshmen class interested in reviving the Harvard Memorial Society, last night enthusiastically announced he was delighted that steps were being taken to revive the society, particularly in view of the fact that Harvard's Tercentenary celebrations are only two years off.

"I was a member of the Memorial Society at a time when it was slowly disintegrating," he said, "but I was not a member in good standing I must admit, for I spent a good deal of the time dodging our treasurer. Probably my name was never on the roll because I didn't pay my dues, but as I remember it, our chief duty was to list the occupants of rooms, placing tablets in the various dormitory rooms, honoring all occupants who have gone before; hold mass meetings around the John Harvard statue; and annually decorate the university statues with crepe and laurel."

Under the guidance of Prof. Samuel E. Morison, college historian, a committee was formed consisting entirely of freshmen to revise the constitution. Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard president emeritus, expressed his conviction that the movement was ideal and was elected to honorary membership as was President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Dr. Conant.

Child Exploiting Seen Under Cloak Of 'States' Rights'

Headworker in Settlement Warns of Possibility After NRA Expires

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Under the misleading cloak of states rights, opponents of the Federal Child Labor Amendment are blocking legislation that is urgently needed to protect American children from exploitation and industrial workers from unfair competition, according to Miiss Helen Hall, headworker of Henry Street Settlement.

In an address on "The Child in Industry," before the Woman's City Club of New York yesterday, Miss Hall declared the real issue at stake was whether the reasonable child labor provisions incorporated in the National Recovery Act codes shall be made a permanent feature of American industrial life.

"The National Recovery Act has temporarily stopped child employment and has fixed minimum wages for adults," she said. "But when the NRA expires, when child labor restrictions are removed and employers are again free to fix their own wage rates, cheap child labor will again be profitable and children will again flood the labor market, unless, in the meantime, the Federal Child Labor Amendment has been ratified and Congress has been empowered to pass a Federal law making permanent child labor standards for the whole country similar to those temporarily in force through the codes."

Describing the effect of child labor on the children, Miss Hall said:

"We in settlements come to know well many of the children who leave school at 14 to become wage earners in order to supplement the family income by the few dollars a week they can earn. I have seen Mary, who had but lately finished with dolls, put on a grown-up front of powder and lipstick and start out to make her own bargain with industry. I have heard John, whom only a year before I had comforted when his dog died, announce that he was getting his working papers and did I know of any job he could do.

"Years later, I have seen Mary and John tired at 20 and bitter at their lost opportunities. Even though jobs are scarce for their fathers and mothers, these youngsters enter the labor market to compete with adults, and it is frequently the children who get the jobs.

"I think of a family where a 14-year-old boy and an old woman, neither of whom are strong enough to work, are supporting a family of 13, among whom are four grown men. While the men tramp the streets for work, industry has made a better bargain with the boy and the old woman.

"I am stressing this economic argument because I do not believe the effect of child labor upon wages has been fully understood and it is by no means a factor to be ignored."

Private Air Lines Get Mail Job Back

(Continued from Page 1)

was among those canceled when the army started flying the mail.

"No fraud nor collusion has been proved," he continued. "No air-mail carrier has ever been accorded a hearing, although they have repeatedly requested it. According to American tradition and simple fair play, the least the Government can do for the carriers is to grant them their day in court."

President Roosevelt's recommendation that the proposed law shall prohibit the award of any air-mail contract to a company whose subsidiaries or affiliations, directly or indirectly, are engaged in the operation of competitive routes or in the manufacture of aircraft or other materials used in aviation would affect three of the chief air mail carriers who lost their contracts last month. They are United Air Lines, a subsidiary of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation; Transcontinental & Western Air, a subsidiary of North American Aviation; and American Airways, which is controlled by Aviation Corporation.

United Aircraft & Transport Corporation is the parent organization of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, which makes aircraft engines; Boeing Airplane Company, airplane manufacturers; and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Corporation, makers of steel propellers and other aircraft and parts.

Transcontinental & Western Air is a subsidiary of North American Aviation which is controlled by General Motors Corporation. General Aviation Corporation, a subsidiary of North American Aviation, manufactures airplanes; the Allison Engineering Company, another subsidiary, builds aircraft engines.

Aviation Corporation is controlled by Mr. E. L. Cord, who also controls Stinson Aircraft Corporation, builders of aircraft.

New York Sales Tax Buried in Landslide Of Referendum Votes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—A landslide of votes against the sales tax in a referendum; a revolt by 11 mayors of up-state cities against the policy of the New York State Conference of Mayors in support of the tax, and the lining up of the Teachers' Union and four associations of artists and sculptors on the side of opponents of the legislation are the newest developments in the situation here today.

The first day's voting in the sales tax referendum being conducted by the Sales Tax Committee of 1000 revealed that 10,411 ballots had been cast against the tax and only 215 in favor of it, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman, announced today.

Meanwhile, a curious situation has arisen in the Legislature in connection with the bill for a 2 per cent sales tax to displace the present 1 per cent tax, Mr. Whalen said. The Senate has shifted the sales tax measure from the finance committee to the Senate taxation and retrenchment committee headed by Senator John L. Buckley (D.) of Manhattan, who "last summer introduced the proposed city sales tax measure," Mr. Whalen said.

"The people of New York are facing a crisis and, if the sales tax is to be defeated, it is necessary that they register their opinions through the referendum cards," he continued. "The proportion against the sales tax is so great that if it continues I don't see how the Legislature can possibly enact a 2 per cent sales tax or reenact the present 1 per cent tax."

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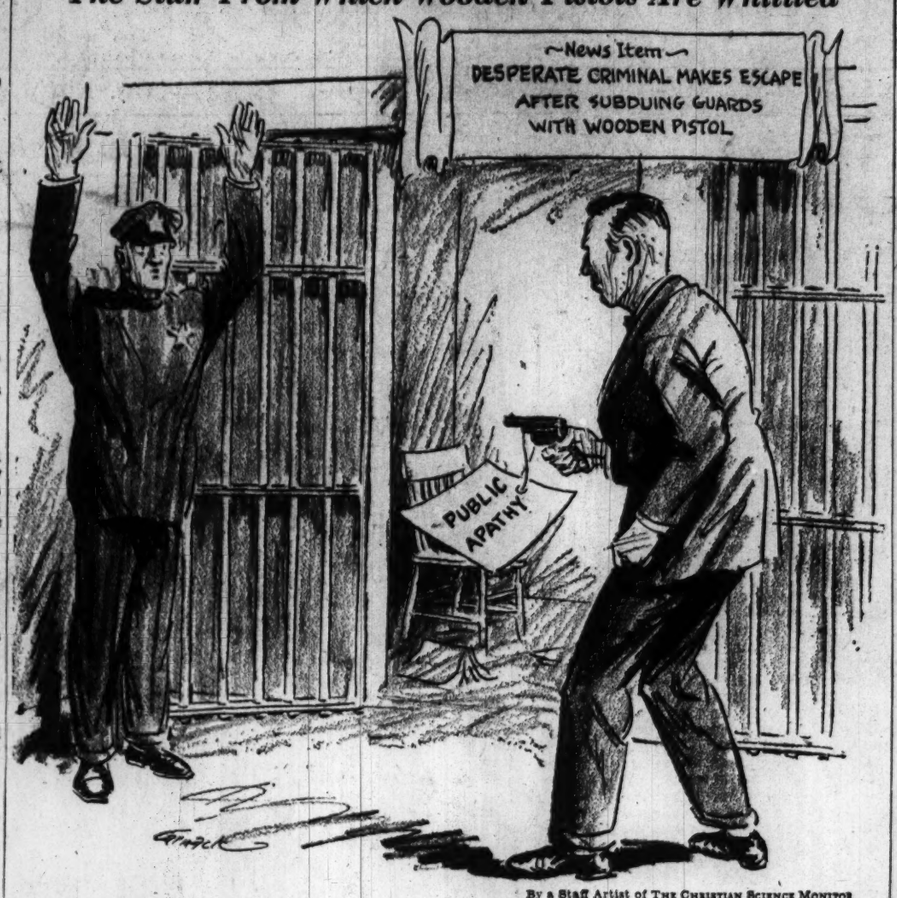
The Stuff From Which Wooden Pistols Are Whittled



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

German Régime 'Guilty,' New York Mock Trial Finds

Garden Crowd of 20,000 Hears National Socialism Called World Threat

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—A protest was made today by the German Embassy against the mock trial held in New York City last night in which Herr Adolph Hitler, German Chancellor, was found guilty of "crimes against civilization," but the State Department declined to interfere.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—A great mass meeting last night found the National Socialist Government of Germany guilty of "a crime against civilization" after 20 "witnesses" gave testimony against it in a mock trial.

The verdict was read by Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland in presenting a resolution adopted by the crowd of 20,000 in Madison Square Garden.

"We declare," the indictment read, "that the Hitler Government is compelling the German people to turn back from civilization to an antiquated and barbarous despotism which menaces the progress of mankind toward peace and freedom, and is a present threat against civilized life throughout the world."

The judgment was rendered after addresses by representatives of the American Jewish Congress, which sponsored the demonstration; the American Federation of Labor, and 50 other liberal organizations.

There was no defense. Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, had been invited to appear for the Reich, but did not attend.

The witnesses were members of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, the Socialist Party, civil liberties groups, educators, the American Legion and the sports world.

The testimony of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York threw the demonstrative audience into a climactic furore.

In summing up his remarks, Mr. Smith pleaded for the opponents of National Socialism in America not to wreak their vengeance on the "thousands of fine, upstanding German people who have come to America in recent years to make their home and seek citizenship."

The prediction of Mr. Smith on the future of the Hitler Reich was reiterated by Mayor LaGuardia.

"No government," he cried out in his sharp, piercing voice, "can exist by brute force."

When the "verdict" was reached with a tremendous shout of "aye" there was one dissenting voice. A woman in a balcony cried a long and loud, "No."

Roosevelt Seeks State Tax Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

federal securities, to increase the cost of the Government's borrowing, and to complicate our financing operations.

"I am advised that a constitutional amendment would be required to enable the Federal Government to tax the interest on state and municipal securities. In my judgment, an amendment should be drawn on a reciprocal basis; the states should be permitted to tax the income from federal securities, and the Federal Government to tax income from state and municipal securities. I favor such an amendment."

Would Separate Tax Fields

The Secretary disclosed, in answering questions, that he approves a sharp demarcation between the tax fields of the federal, state and municipal governments.

"I think that some time soon," he said, "the Federal Government will have to come to an agreement with the states and municipalities on this matter. We will have to say to the municipalities: 'There is some form of taxation which you may have exclusively,' and the same to the states."

Dr. McGill estimated that if all present tax exemptions were removed from state and federal obligations "there would be a $145,000,000 net increase of revenue for the Federal Government."

Asked how many exempt securities are outstanding, Dr. McGill said that at the end of 1933 the Federal Government has out $11,500,000,000 wholly tax exempt securities, $13,333,000,000 partially exempt (paying surtax); while state and municipal governments, at the end of 1932, had $17,700,000,000 of wholly exempt obligations out.

Tech Seeks Answer To Age-Old Query Of Why Sea Is Restless

Studies of the ceaseless motion of the sea in the surface layer are planned at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with development of a new instrument for the purpose.

Not only is such study important for solution of atmospheric and nautical problems, but as the principal area in the sea is the surface layer it is hoped to reveal many secrets of plant and animal growth.

The apparatus will provide data for checking theoretical studies of wind and water speeds, their influence on the surface and also make a continuous record of temperatures to a depth of 600 feet. It has been definitely established that friction of wind blowing over the sea establishes water currents whose direction and velocity vary with depth. These surface currents, superimposed on tides and currents, may extend to a depth of 30 to 500 feet. Temperature of the water in this layer remains fairly uniform, and hence it has been called the "homogeneous layer."

This homogeneous layer is believed to be in many ways comparable to the troposphere of the air. Most important weather phenomena probably occur in the turbulent troposphere, a layer extending a few thousand feet above the land. Similarly the swirling homogeneous currents may be looked upon as the birthplace of the ocean's "weather." The work will be done under the direction of Prof. Carl G. Rossby, head of the division of meteorology.

Baldwin Condemns Dictatorship Idea

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—"Dictatorship," as Mr. Stanley Baldwin sees it, "is like a great beech tree—nice to look at, but nothing grows under it." The Lord President of the Council added in a speech March 6, "When the original dictator goes, chaos often results."

The Conservative leader coupled his condemnation of dictatorships generally with a warning against Communism and Fascism.

"If there is one thing certain to my mind, it is that if people here become adherents of either Communism or Fascism in great numbers, the only end will be civil war."

Cuts in Mail Service Draw Boston Protest

A storm of protest is gathering in the Boston postal district as a result of an order from Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, to curtail mail service by providing a one-day furlough a month without pay for all postal workers. The move is being made to attempt balancing the budget. The order stands until July 1.

As a result, Boston faces elimination of the 1:15 mail service in the business section three or four afternoons a week, and elimination of the whole afternoon service in the residential districts two days a week. Boston business men and mayors of suburban cities plan to protest.

Congress 'Hustled' by Roosevelt

* * *

Tells Leaders Not to Upset Budget; Stock Market Chieftains Breathe Easier

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

which has to decide Democratic policy on veterans' payments. President Roosevelt's position, conveyed without equivocation, is: Stick within reason to the budget or get a veto. Hence, if the veterans' program already passed in the Senate goes through the House, if more than 5 per cent pay cut restorations to government employees are voted, if any early payment of the bonus is authorized, a flat presidential, "I cannot approve" will descend.

The House leaders undoubtedly promised to be good little boys, as they have been throughout. But this does not describe their unruly cohorts—the vast Democratic majority, largely elected for the first time to this session—who vote often as they please and are now preoccupied with the fall elections and the veterans' vote. Whether the leaders can keep the herd on the reservation for the session's last, vital round-ups is still a large open question, which leaders could only tell President Roosevelt today remains to be seen.

Stock Exchange Chameleon: In three days the Fletcher-Rayburn bill has been portrayed in four different lights by Administration leaders: First Senator Robinson said it must pass by May 15 or go on the scrap heap; then a White House spokesman implied the President inclined to these views; then Mr. Roosevelt himself said such prognostications were premature, and that the bill might well pass; finally, Senator Robinson today announced that the bill would be simplified so as to hit only "well-recognized evils heretofore disclosed." The last seems the likeliest course. The dilemma of Wall Street regulation thus heads toward compromise, with stock market chieftains rejoicing at the troubles which did not descend upon them, and perhaps becoming more reconciled to the restrictions left in their stead.

Tariff Realities: Without mincing words, the Secretary of State told the House Ways and Means Committee—his own stamping ground—that the proposed policy of bilateral trade agreements "offers virtually the only feasible and practicable step toward normal trade and full and stable prosperity." Most other executives already have the authority now proposed for the American President, he told the committee. Unless action is taken here, he said, the United States will be left far behind in the redistribution of awakening world trade.

Mr. Hull recalled the terrible statistics of trade diminution: American exports from $500,000,000 in January, 1929, to little more than $100,000,000 in 1933, and only up to $172,000,000 in devaluated dollars in January, 1934. World trade generally, he estimated, should have amounted to almost $50,000,000,000, instead of the "pitiable figures of less than $12,000,000,000 for 1933."

Moreover, the theory that to shut out international trade would improve domestic trade fell hopelessly flat, as internal figures showed similar huge declines. American labor, Mr. Hull insisted, is helped rather than hurt by imports, for it is employed at good wages producing exports, while imports are mostly commodities either raw or not produced in the United States at all.

As Secretary of State, he pledged care and caution in negotiating trade agreements. Asked if the proposed tariff cuts would reduce revenues, he tersely replied, "I think if the world continues under present trade conditions there won't be enough revenues left to quibble about."

Tribunal's Day in Court: American adhesion to the World Court—lost, strayed or stolen pledge of Republican and Democratic platforms for a decade—will have another airing on March 23, when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under protest, will hold brief hearings on the subject. Pressure on Chairman Key Pittman (D.), Nevada, has produced the hearings, but that the committee will request adhesion to the treaty and that the Senate will adhere, seems more than disappointed peace advocates can hope for. But surprises may happen. The hearings resulted from strong protests of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Hands-off "Nazis": The State Department, through Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary, today painstakingly indicated the Administration's complete aloofness from the Madison Square Garden meeting last night, when an audience and a long list of prominent speakers, "convicted" Adolf Hitler. Prior protests at the meeting were received from the German Ambassador, who claimed the meeting to be an affront to a friendly power. State Department officials replied that to prohibit the meeting would be to interfere with the constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech of the American citizen, but that no official would participate.

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The Editor's Puzzle

268

Having given much study to the movement you first believe as when I tell you that Christendom is gradually attaining slowly but surely [illegible] by leaps and bounds or-throbbing together to the long sought unified goal of security

Pan American 'Gold Mine' Needs Development Funds To Yield Richer Treasure

Wealth of Information Already Available in Stacks of Columbus Memorial Library in Quarters Furnished by Pan American Union

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A gold mine of inter-American information awaits anyone who will go after it at the Pan American Union Building, Washington. But it is a gold mine which needs further endowment for equipment and for which the Montevideo Conference issued an appeal.

"What have we," asks the student—say from Ohio—meeting the student from Latin America at the Union, "relating to affairs in your section of the New World?"

To this the Latin American asks in turn:

"What have we relating to the United States?"

The Union's library has the answer.

Four stack-room floors of 85,000 volumes, 250,000 catalogues and index cards, 1800 atlases and maps, and 1200 daily and weekly periodicals are available to persons interested.

A library so spacious hardly warrants the query, "What have we?" Still, the question is fair, for hitherto the major interest of the student, the traveler, and the business man, has been confined to the Old World rather than the New.

Colombian Broached Plan

Forty-four years ago the idea of a Pan-American library first came to light. Señor Carlos Martinez Silva, a Colombian delegate to the First International Conference of American States, recommended that there should be established in Washington a place "to which a government may send on its own account the most complete collection possible of historical, literary, and geographical works, maps, laws, manuscripts and documents relating to the history and civilization of the Americas."

Señor Silva believed that such a place would become the most important center in the world for the bibliography of the Western Hemisphere. He was partially right, although the general public does not know it, and because he was right the three American and the Caribbean Governments have gone on record urging the donation of funds to an endowment that would make for closer inter-American relations.

The request, while unusual, is not so fantastic as it may appear to disinterested persons. In the United States there are at least 50 large endowments set up for educational, social, religious and other purposes, but confined to some particular university, section of the country, or locality where the donor was born. And, further, they have nothing to do with Pan America.

Pathway to Commerce

It is for the student from Ohio, and the student from Latin America, for hundreds of other students, travelers, business men, and casual readers, that a great endowment is sought. They are the ones who will stimulate inter-American interest, and, having done so, pave the way toward Pan American commerce, becoming more and more a necessity, due to unsettled European conditions. And because it is in the interest of coöperation that the project goes forward, it is pleasing to note that the endowment idea originated with Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge, one of the United States delegates to the recent Montevideo Conference.

Perhaps she visited the Pan American Union before journeying to Argentina, and perhaps she wandered through the library, behind the student from Ohio and the student from the South. And, if she did, she saw row after row of governmental reports, books on law, economic literature, magazine articles and newspaper clippings, the outstanding newspaper of each republic, and, in some instances, files extending back a quarter of a century for the use of students wishing to examine the modern history of the Americas and the Caribbean.

Room for 225,000 Books

Today, the Pan-American collection has overrun its quarters, legally known as the Columbus Memorial Library. To provide suitable space the Congress of the United States, by a special act, has donated land closely adjacent to the present Pan American Union building. A new building is to be erected to house the administrative force of the Union. The library will then expand through the quarter vacated, finding space for not less than 225,000 books, a reading room, study rooms, and a work room.

Ten years ago, even five years ago, the idea of a fund to increase inter-American coöperation through bibliographic research would have been scuttled before it was officially launched. Uncle Sam had not become the "big brother" he is now called. American marines in Nicaragua and Haiti, and the support Washington was charged with according former President Machado of Cuba, were driving the Latin-American mind into mental somersaults.

A political cataclysm descended upon the United States and the Republican régime disappeared on the run. Overnight a clouded inter-American atmosphere began to brighten. First came the policy of the good neighbor, then a bid for new Pan-American commercial treaties, and finally the Montevideo Conference.

To the latter went the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, scintillating good will, and Miss Breckinridge, determined upon a program of closer cultural relationships. Out of the conference came, among other things, the unanimously adopted resolution appealing for funds to make the Columbus Memorial Library exactly what Señor Silva, 44 years ago, declared it would be: the most important center in the world for inter-American bibliography.

That, today, is how the matter rests. The Pan American Union, authorized by the conference, will provide for the organization in each capital city of a National Coöperating Committee to assist in the movement toward closer cultural, peace, and commercial relations. Meanwhile, it will continue to add, as it may, to its library and keeping an eye open for a person or institution who would hand a name down through posterity as the founder of a great inter-American bibliographical endowment.

The use to which the Columbus Memorial Library seems destined should never cause the student from Ohio or the student from Latin America again to ask: "What have we that relates of affairs in your part of the New World?"

Patio in Pan American Union Building

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Fountain Designed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney

This Charming Retreat Attracts Thousands of Washington Visitors

Emergency Rule Started in Spain To Quell Unrest

Cabinet Meets Threat of General Strike by Increase in Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, March 8—A feeling akin to relief has followed the declaration of a "state of alarm," which was proclaimed by the Home Office with the warning that precautionary measures would, if necessary, be applied throughout Spain to prevent disturbances. The declaration came as a surprise and gave rise to fears that the situation had suddenly taken a turn for the worse, but it transpires this morning that the object was to remove an impression which has been pretty general that the new Lerroux Cabinet was as weak and dilatory as its predecessor.

Despite the suspension of the right to strike under the "state of alarm," Socialists persisted in their intention to engineer a general strike throughout Madrid city and the provinces. Master builders and men numbering nearly 100,000 are at a deadlock. Some 15,000 metallurgical workers are due to come out tomorrow and waiters are ready to leave their jobs at a moment's notice.

The general newspaper strike has not yet broken out, although it was timed also for tomorrow, and its postponement encourages the hope that it may not materialize. It would involve some 5000 men. The dispute allegedly began owing to the Roman Catholic paper ABC admitting one non-union man as worker. Behind it lies the fact that Señor Luca de Tena, the proprietor, is well known for his monarchical sympathies.

The activities of agitators and strikers have been checked by the declaration of the "state of alarm," which is only one stage removed from martial law. All meetings have been abandoned, including those of strike committees. Heavy fines may be imposed on transgressors of the law. Foreigners may be expelled and houses searched without warrant. Articles of the Constitution affecting individual liberty are suspended.

Meanwhile, however, a Socialist newspaper reminds its readers that their Austrian brothers lost the fight for power because they did not take a favorable opportunity to seize it. At the same time El Socialista accuses the Fascists and employers of planning a coup d'état. Clashes occurred between Fascists and workers today, in which four spectators and one worker were injured.

MADRID, March 8 (AP)—Cotton mills at Manresa were closed after a succession of disorders broke out among workers. Four persons were hurt in a clash there yesterday.

The Cortes last night gave blanket approval to a project for increasing the Spanish public forces. The number of civil guards was increased to 1500 and assault guards to 1200.

Sigvard Is Married In London Registry

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—The wedding took place today of Sigvard, Prince of Sweden, Duke of Uppland and grandson of the Swedish King, to Fraulein Erika Patzek, daughter of a Berlin industrialist.

In taking his commoner bride at a registry office in the heart of London, the Prince—like Lennart, his cousin—abandoned his royal rights.

Instead of a carillon of bells pealing for their wedding in the ancient capital of Sweden, Sigvard and his bride had chattering song birds in a little park outside and a sea of smiling faces in a sympathetic throng to welcome them on their wedding day.

The bride was wearing a smart navy blue tailored costume, with a hat to match, and a spray of lovely white orchids on one of the lapels of her coat.

The Prince wore a long navy blue overcoat. He was bareheaded.

They were married in the large council chamber of Caxton Hall, instead of in the small registry office, despite the fact that a municipal election was being held in the building today.

Aluminum on Mirrors Aids Star Photography

PASADENA, Calif., March 8 (AP)—Hot, blue stars photograph 25 per cent brighter in telescope mirrors surfaced with a new vaporized aluminum coating, Dr. Edison Pettit, astronomer of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory, said today.

The process whereby a mirror is placed in a vacuum and aluminum reduced to vapor and allowed to settle on the mirror's surface like dew was developed by Dr. John Strong at the California Institute of Technology here. Previously silver had been used almost exclusively.

Record for Iowa

Iowa produces more popcorn and timothy seed than any other state or foreign country, the yearly yields being, respectively, 25,000,000 pounds and 750,000 bushels.

Defense Figures For Britain Rise Slightly for 1934

Estimates Are Below 1932 Despite Restoration of 1931 Cuts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—The increase of £1,650,000, announced today, in this year's British army estimates, compared with the past 12 months, is due to restoration of certain amounts cut from ordinary recurrent expenditure in the financial emergency of 1931.

Today's estimates at £39,600,000 are still £330,000 less than those for 1932.

The emergency cuts were chiefly on training camps, housing accommodation, coast defense works, mechanization and stores. Last year the training camps were restored. Now the normal outlay upon housing, defense works, mechanization and stores is to be resumed. The increase upon barracks and defense works is £663,000. That on mechanization and stores, including tanks is £567,000. The remaining increase is owing to a general rise in commodity and food prices and in consequence of the Government's decision to place ex-soldiers upon a more favorable position than hitherto as regards state insurance against their unemployment in civil life.

This year's state expenditure upon the army is less by £2,504,000 than that upon education, which was also announced today as £42,104,000.

Taking all British defense force estimates for this year, compared with 1933, the totals are up £4,733,000, the navy accounting for £2,980,000 and the air force £133,000.

Woman Jurist Esteems Honor Of Winning President's Favor

Judge Allen Keeps on Mounting Judicial Rungs in Appointment to Circuit Court of Appeals —Holds Record for 'Firsts'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 8—Being the first woman to occupy judicial offices formerly occupied only by men has become such a habit with Judge Florence E. Allen that she appears hardly ruffled by her appointment as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appointment made by President Roosevelt this week is the latest in the long line of honors attained by this distinguished woman jurist.

"I am tremendously gratified to have had the recommendation of Mr. Robert Bulkley, Democratic Senator from Ohio, and the indorsement of Attorney-General Cummings and to have my name submitted to the Senate by the President for this important office," Judge Allen said yesterday as she gathered a few personal belongings in her office in the Capitol in preparation for a hurried trip to Cleveland.

"I feel it is a very personal honor to be nominated by a statesman whose career I have admired so greatly as that of President Roosevelt," she added, and another sheaf of legal papers was deposited carefully in her brief case.

"Do you think there should be many women judges because of their special talents, not forgetting woman's intuition?" she was asked.

"Of course the woman has her place on the bench, but as for special talents, that's another question," she replied, seemingly unwilling to discuss the question at further length.

At any rate, by this time her methodical packing was concluded.

"I have 10 minutes to make the train. I have a hurried call to Cleveland; I'll be back in the morning. There's an important case coming up."

And the interview was concluded, as she excused herself and hurried from her office.

Judge Allen was the first woman assistant county prosecutor in Ohio, the first woman ever to be elected to a common pleas bench in Ohio, the first woman in the nation to sit on a state Supreme Court bench, and now is the first woman to receive a federal Appellate Court appointment.

She is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and will celebrate her fiftieth birthday March 23. A former newspaper woman, she served in Berlin as correspondent for the New York Musical Courier from 1904 to 1906 and on the editorial staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer from 1906 to 1909.

Judge Allen was admitted to the Ohio bar more than 20 years ago and won recognition immediately by plunging into a defense of women in East Cleveland whose votes had been declared illegal by the local election board. In 1918 she was chosen by the Cleveland Street Railway Workers' Union on a board to arbitrate a conflict over discharge of an employee by the company.

Judge Allen's jurisdiction will spread over Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee with four other circuit judges for the district.

The other woman to hold a federal court post is Judge Genevieve R. Cline of New York, who is a member of the New York Federal Court of Customs. It is an interesting coincidence, Judge Cline also is an Ohioan.

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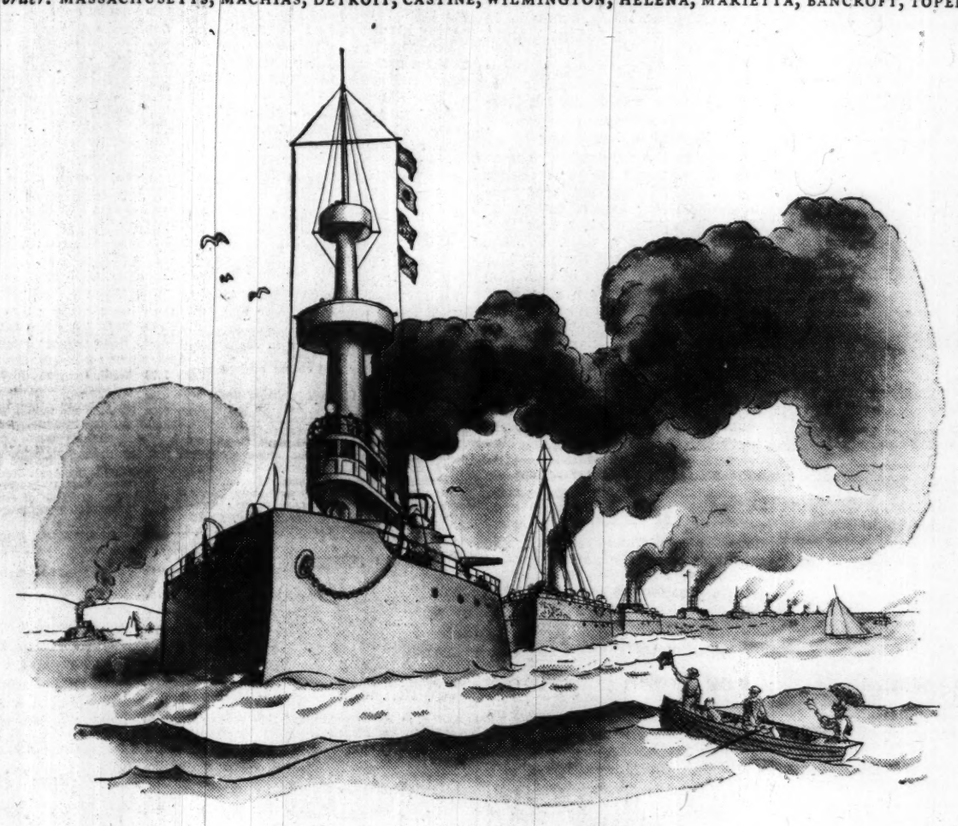
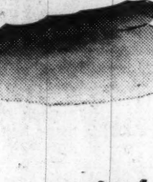


When Boston roared her welcome to the hero of Manila

SATURDAY morning, September 3, 1898, gave Boston its long-awaited opportunity. Admiral Dewey, America's victorious hero and New England's native son, was coming home. At Boston Light, Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy and Senator Lodge boarded the flagship *Massachusetts.* Then slowly up the channel moved the parade of nine vessels that had been under Spanish fire. In the words of the local press, "thousands upon thousands crowded the shore, guns boomed, bands played and cheers from all sides told the Jack Tars that New England never forgets her country's heroes." There followed a day and night of parades, dinners and jubilation.

Life in New England at the turn of the century presented few of its present-day complexities. Suppose you had made your will in this year of Dewey's triumph. There were no inheritance taxes, either state or federal, no income taxes. Real estate values on desirable property were steadily increasing.

Today few individuals can keep abreast of the constant changes in tax laws and probate procedure affecting estate, investment or property management.



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P	R	E	S	C	A	O	E					

Light Fast Units Speed Extinction Of Heavy Trains

Boston & Maine to Install Fast Diesel-Electric on Northern Run

Disappearance of the familiar shuffling locomotive and its train of heavy steel cars within a period of 10 years and in its place light-weight trains of stainless steel propelled by Diesel-electric drive is the picture presented by Mr. Edward G. Budd, of Philadelphia, a pioneer in the development of the steel automobile body and whose plant is constructing a streamline train for one of the major railroads operating westward out of Chicago. Mr. Budd spoke yesterday afternoon before the business policy class of Prof. Georges Doriot at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

As though to emphasize Mr. Budd's predictions, the Boston & Maine Railroad, through a PWA loan of $7,500,000, yesterday began a program including purchase of new equipment, modernizing of existing rolling stock, a rail-laying program, rock ballasting and installation of new signal systems.

Profit or Romance?

The new equipment will include three Diesel-electric units, not streamlined, to run between Boston and White River Junction, Vt., and Boston and Woodsville, N. H., and the Gloucester branch, and a Diesel-electric switching locomotive. Each of these will be powered by 800-horsepower engines and will be capable of hauling four to five trailer units. Air-conditioning and new seating are planned in remodeling old coaches.

The veteran railroader may regret the passing of the puffing "hog," as he calls it, but the inception of these new noiseless and air-conditioned motorized trains, according to Mr. Budd, may turn up the corners of many a modern railroad executive's mouth in the tale of lowered operating cost per train unit and a return of lost passenger traffic to the railroads. Suburban trains, operating in smaller, more economic units, quicker starting and on more frequent schedules and expresses chopping transcontinental schedules from 75 hours to 50 hours are forecast.

Freight Makes Money

A clue to the unprofitable operation of passenger trains is offered by Mr. Budd in the fact that railroads move four tons of equipment for each passenger. For this they charge 3.6 cents a mile. Yet the same roads if offered the four tons as freight in the form of cast iron would charge 26 cents a mile. Here the railroad is charging less for superior, heavier equipment while the money-making freight travels in inferior but lighter equipment.

What of the headway among railroad men in the newer, lighter equipment? A new streamline train rolls in April from the Budd shops. A five-car train is building for elevated service on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company—obviously in this case for its light-weight and quiet operation. Another Chicago road has taken delivery of its new three-car streamline train, has orders in for another, and a six-car unit as well. And this construction picture promises to keep on enlarging.

Wise Spending Urged For Home Happiness

Money management as the basis of home management was stressed by Miss Florence Barnard in her address today at the "American Home and Youth Conference" of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which is being held today and tomorrow at the Hotel Statler. Miss Barnard has won wide commendation for installing a practical and valuable course in personal money management in the Brookline public schools.

Dr. Fred C. Smith of Harvard University graduate school of education held the close attention of the foyer-full of women with his opening speech on what the home and mother can do to solve some educational and occupational problems of youth.

The luncheon address was delivered by Mr. Walter B. Pitkin, lecturer at Columbia University. Interesting illustrations of the manner in which rhythm and color fit into everyday living were given by Miss Catherine Rapp of the Noyes-Group of New York, and Mrs. Elsie K. Chamberlain, director of the Chamberlain School.

New Way to Make a Fence

Mr. D. A. Cleveland, orchardist of Weslaco, Texas, made fence posts out of palm trees killed by a hurricane. He sawed the trunks off and covered them with cement.

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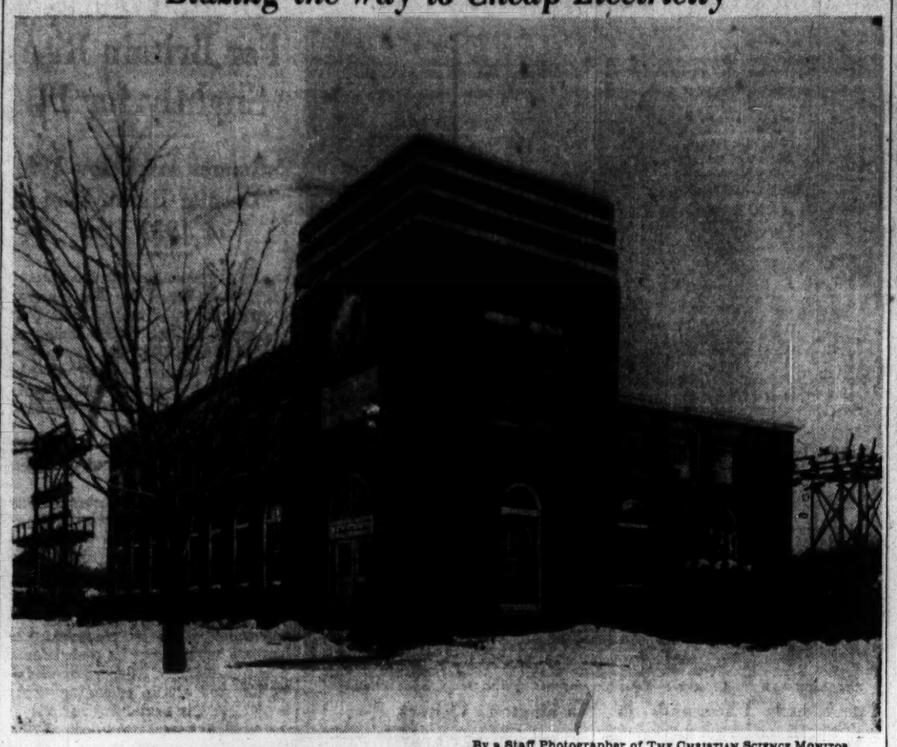

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Municipal Plant at Hudson, Mass., 'Show Place of the Town'

One-Cent Power Rate Is Aim at Hudson

(Continued from Page 1)

set by its broad-shouldered competitors.

Yet, Hudson has not completely escaped the shoals of public ownership. It turned over to the town in 1932 a sum equivalent to 30 per cent of the gross income of the power plant—for tax relief.

This brings up the picture of non-property owners, just getting by on the little they have, helping to line the pockets of property owners by paying higher rates for electricity.

Diversion of power earnings is called a convenient weapon for politicians, known to have defeated many a municipal venture.

But those who shout "politics" too loudly at Hudson, are referred to the chart of steadily descending rates.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow tonight and Friday; slightly colder Friday; lowest temperature will be in the middle or upper 30's; moderate northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Friday; somewhat colder in west portion Friday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Friday; colder in south portion Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; probably snow.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably snow in the interior and rain or snow on the coast tonight and Friday; somewhat colder Friday except on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably rain or snow on the coast; snow possibly heavy in the interior tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds, probably shifting to strong northwest tonight, with overcast weather Friday, rain or snow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	45	New Orleans	70	82
Bermuda	60	72	New York	70	82
Chicago	30	32	Norfolk, Va.	40	72
Denver	24	36	Philadelphia	38	42
Helena, Mont.	32	42	St. Louis	28	34
Jacksonville	64	82	St. Paul	14	18
Kansas City	22	30	San Francisco	60	74
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	30	40
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 8.
B—Maximum March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:33 p. m., Friday 4:53 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:11 p. m.

Drink—False Alarm—Fine

A drunk who leaned against a post and set off a false fire alarm was fined $100 in a Kansas City police court.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports	Armand Girard, bass soloist	Five o'clock revue; popular program	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News			CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Curtis radio chat	Local dance music	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and his orchestra	Evening Tattler; Gene and Glenn	Reports; news; Merry-Go-Round,	"Buck Rogers"; "Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Musical programs	vocal program	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Souvenirs; music	Local dance music	"Little Ifaly"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute period	Myrt and Marge; Just Plain Bill	Reports; news
7:15	"Don Quixote" sketch	Billy Batchelor		Local dance music
7:30	Romantic Melodies, string orchestra	After Dinner Revue; The Goldbergs	Sea sketch; Boake Carter, news	Italian Echoes, native program
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,' dramatic sketch	Vallee Orchestra; Dorothy Parker;	CBS dance music; Edwin C. Hill	Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra
8:15				
8:30	NBC talk series	sketch; Comedy	Voice of America;	
8:45	Buccaneers Quartet	Four; soloists	soloists; orch.	
9:00	Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch	Captain Henry's Show Boat Hour; soloists; skit and orchestra	Philadelphia Orch. Fray-Braggiotti Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians	Studio speaker; Organ recital; Local dance music; Reports; news
9:15				
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his orchestra			
9:45				
10:00	Dinner to Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to U. S.	Whiteman's Orch.; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; sketch;	Casa Loma Orchestra; soloists; Camera Man talk;	Local dance music; Local dance music; Evan Evans; concert orchestra
10:15				
10:30				
10:45	Local dance music	solo specialties	Talk; dance music	
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; Morey	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Pearl's Orchestra	ice; reports	Local dance music
11:30	Enric Madriguera and his orchestra	Program from Buenos Aires	CBS dance music	Jack Francis and his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Crosscup-Pishon Post luncheon: Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Needham, Superintendent Martin H. King, speakers.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Richard M. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; narrator; vocal soloists.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:20 WBZ, WNAC, International Radiocast from London: Sir Oliver Lodge.
4:35 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:35 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," School Committee speakers.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; dance orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang; vocal trio; piano team; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Felix Salmond, cellist; Victor Wittgenstein, pianist; Violet Kemble Cooper, actress.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, from Chicago.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Doe Rescued in Floes By Men Near Palmer

PALMER, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Trapped in the shifting ice cakes of the Quaboag River, a doe was rescued by three men at the risk of their own lives here yesterday. The young deer tried to cross from one shore to the other over the floating ice. Half way across it fell between the cakes and was held helpless.

Two railroad men and a woodchopper went to the rescue. Taking a rope, they made their way over the grinding floes to the deer. Then, hitching the rope around the animal, they returned to shore and dragged the doe after them. When the rope was untied the deer hesitated a moment and gave the men what seemed like a grateful look before darting off into the woods.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Moffis), Beverly Sayne and Herbert Rawlinson in J. B. Priestley's conversational, but thrilling play. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc," French production, and "Pittsfield Reveals," German film. 2:30, 5, 7:45, 10:25.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night." Claudette Colbert at her best and Clark Gable showing what he can do with moments of comedy. Good entertainment provided by adventures of runaway daughter of millionaire and temporarily unemployed newspaper reporter. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:40, 5, 7:50, 9:40.

BOSTON — "The Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen proves his versatility in this story of some British cavalry men lost on the Mesopotamian desert. Abridged "Greenwich Village Follies" on the stage. 10:28 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 7:40, 10:40.

STATE—"Mystery of Mr. X." with Robert Montgomery. "Gentleman crook" catches murderer. 12:40, 3, 5:15, 7:35, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald singing Jerome Kern's songs in "The Cat and the Fiddle." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:38, 6:40, 9:48.

UPTOWN—"Flying Down to Rio," with Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Gene Raymond—and Vincent Youmans' music. Also "Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." 1, 3:51, 6:42, 9:32.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "She Made Her Bed," with Sally Eilers, Richard Arlen and Robert Armstrong. Also "Dark Hazard," with Edward G. Robinson, a story of racing dogs. Not yet seen. Fenway at 12:35, 3:30, 6:02, 8:27. Paramount at 9:30 a. m., 12:08, 2:58, 5:44, 8:33.

MODERN—Janet Gaynor in "Carolina." 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35.

SCOLLAY—Richard Barthelmess in "Massacre." Graft on an Indian reservation destroyed—after many difficulties. 10 a. m., 3:55, 6:40, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis in "Mandalay." Her dresses interest women. So does a fashion show on the stage. 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:50, 10:40.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—In Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Quebec. 8:30.

Other Events

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE — Hon. Ralph V. Clampit speaks on "The Young Republican—His Place in the Picture."

CITY CLUB—"The Austrian Situation," talk by James H. Powers. 7:45.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Enclave of Sant Jordi, Republic of Andorra," lecture by Fiske Warren in the Field and Forest Club course. Motion pictures. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—"An Evening of Poetry and Illustrations," by Ruth Harwood, poet and artist. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN DRAMA GROUP—Meeting to organize group. Charlestown branch of Public Library. 7:30.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance. "Egyptian Crafts," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

ENGLISH TEACHERS' ASSN.—Annual meeting of New England Association of Teachers of English, Harvard Conference, Emerson Hall, Room D, 4. Harvard Dinner, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, speakers—Laurence Binyon, David T. W. McCord, Robert M. Gray. 6:15.

JUNIOR LEAGUE—Readings by Hugh Mackaness. Ballroom, 9 Marlboro Street.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION—Program presented by Municipal Affairs Committee. Subjects to be discussed: "Whys and Wherefores of Need for Changes in the Boston City Charter"; "Progressive Steps to Be Taken in Connection with Municipal Government"; "Coordination Program of Taxation and Reorganization of State and City Governments and Relief to Taxpayers." 10 a. m.

Students Gather To Discuss World In New Relations

Model League Assembly Meets at Harvard— To Go on Air

Nearly 600 college men and women gathered at Harvard today, opening the eighth annual New England Model Assembly of the League of Nations. They feel their responsibility for becoming informed on international problems keenly enough to gather annually at some New England college, paying their own expenses and orderly conducting their own assemblies.

This year's meeting is especially colorful. A large proportion of the delegates are of foreign birth, greeting each other on the first day of their three-day assembly with many a "comment ça va?" "wie geht's" or "buenos dias."

The assembly proper is made up of students from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Amherst, Wesleyan, Brown, Dartmouth, Colby, Salem Normal, Vermont, Rhode Island State, Connecticut College for Women, Boston University, Wheaton, Massachusetts State, Smith, Radcliffe and Mount Holyoke. The largest single group so far registered comes from Mount Holyoke College. McGill University in Montreal is represented for the first time.

The sessions are being held at both Harvard and Radcliffe, the assembly meeting in New Lecture Hall. Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard law school, will deliver the opening, welcoming address tonight at 8 o'clock in Sanders Theater. The agenda for the sessions, to be examined and passed on by the delegates, includes questions concerning the reorganization of the League; economic and financial reconstruction of eastern Europe; the opium traffic; administration of mandates; and special consideration of the problem of German refugees.

Considered as a whole, the meetings scheduled for this year seem little inclined to end in the stormy controversies which took place at Smith College last year culminating in the "walkout" staged by the Japanese delegation. Despite a real battle of words raging between the youthful delegates all one afternoon, there was no diversion from orderly parliamentary procedure although a telegram signed "Henry Pu Yi, Regent of Manchoukuo," asking for membership in the League, threw a bombshell into the meeting that kept a dozen delegates clamoring to be heard as soon as one speaker finished.

Because of the timeliness of the preparatory measures now before the League in view of the plebiscite on the Saar Territory, the council session to be held on Saturday morning from 9 o'clock until 10:30 will be broadcast over the Yankee Radio Network through station WAAB. Dr. Harold Tobin of Dartmouth College will act as critic.

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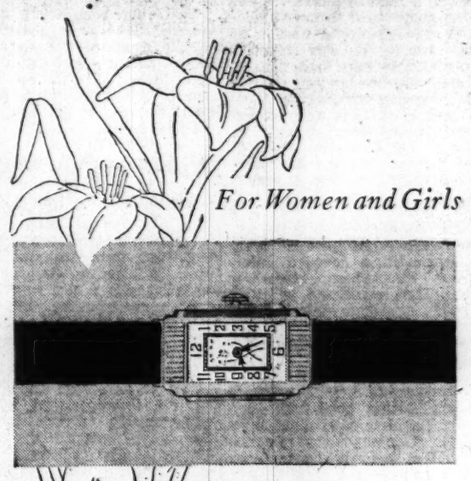
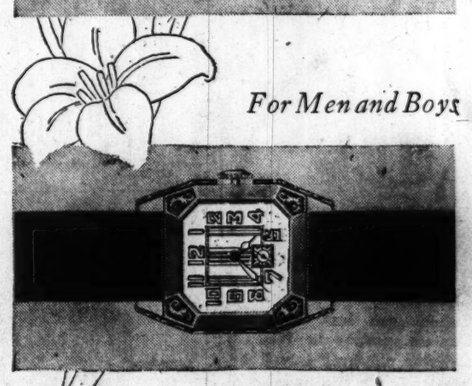


For Women and Girls



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(Young men's included)
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In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Abandoned Farms Of New England Draw Home Maker

New Hampshire and Vermont Have Lure for Lovers of Real Country

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Cozy evening beside a flaming fireplace—rural solitude—joyous communion with the wooded hills.

This is the kind of winter being enjoyed by out-of-state citizens who have come to New Hampshire and Vermont as year-round residents.

Farmhouses, abandoned years ago when land refused to yield a living, are once more peopled by country-loving folks, who have exchanged urban hurry for rural quietude.

These families have had secret desires to retire to the country in their later years. But many have not waited for the usual retirement age. Still vigorous workers, they have come to the country to live, work and enjoy. Many are living a part-factory, part-farming life, widely advocated in this time of economic change. Other new residents are business men who have reached the retirement period and have followed old inner longings.

Homes "For a Song"

New Hampshire, through its Troubadour, is seeking new summer and year-round residents to take over abandoned farms. Prices are pointed out as never lower. Many homes can be bought for a song and people are beginning to "sing."

This means new business. Real estate owners benefit. Communities are aided through additional taxpayers. Local store sales increase. Among the major beneficiaries are architects and carpenters.

One of the finest examples of a remodeled old farmhouse is the home of the Troubadour's editor, Mr. Thomas A. Dreier, also New Hampshire Development Commission chairman.

In Melvin Village, Mr. Dreier has restored a 150-year-old house, which with 365 acres of land and six outer buildings he bought for $4800. Sealed fireplaces were opened. Exterior and interior were repaired. A chicken house was transformed into a study. Virgin pine slabs serve as the ceiling, while old boards panel the walls. An old-fashioned fireplace makes the study almost ooze with early settler atmosphere.

In the restoration process, Mr. Dreier practiced his preaching by hiring local architects. He believes New Hampshire architects are better qualified to preserve the native charm of Granite State architecture.

Goodspeed Also Did It

On the other side of New Hampshire in Stoddard a friend of Mr. Dreier's, Mr. Howard A. Goodspeed, a Medford (Mass.) architect, has an equally beautiful remodeled farmhouse.

Like many other now-year-round residents, Mr. Goodspeed first used his farmhouse as a summer home. Later, he and his family moved to Stoddard to stay all year.

Mr. Goodspeed's house, built in 1831, cost him $3000 to buy. Sixty-one acres of land were included. The house is somewhat larger than the usual, yet it indicates the trend of prices. Some homes are priced much lower. Taxes, also, are low, making living extremely cheap.

In almost every desirable New Hampshire and Vermont village are available abandoned farmhouses or other dwellings. In Hopkinton, N. H., alone are possibly 10 such houses waiting to be snatched up by interested persons. In this town are two splendid remodeled dwellings now being used for year-round residence. The smaller is the Frances Hadden home, Cape Cod style, painted white, as are most of these restored houses. The larger is the home of Mr. Timothy J. Burns, a retired business man. Strikingly beautiful when it was erected in 1820, this home has retained all its original Georgian Colonial niceties.

Vermont Is Calling

Vermont has its offerings, also. In the last three years Vermont real estate dealers have reported sales of property to out-of-state persons amounting to $1,051,400.

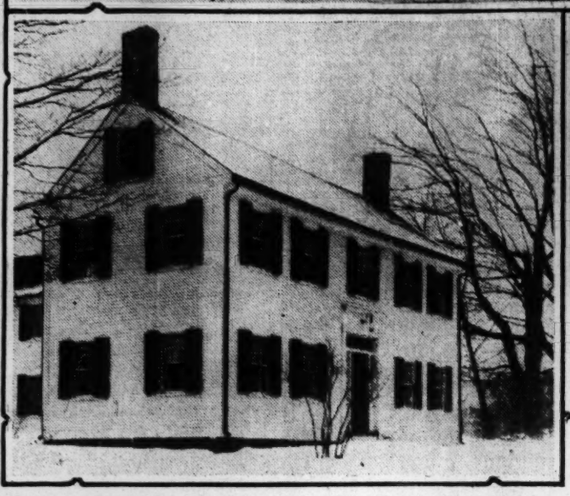
So keen is Vermont for new residents, both summer and all year, that the State requested Miss Dorothy Canfield, noted author, to write a pamphlet describing the joys of owning a summer home in Vermont. Although devoted to summer homes, this article does mention year-round residence as a future possibility. Miss Canfield has a Vermont home, so she speaks authoritatively. Concerning the possibility of year-round residence, she says:

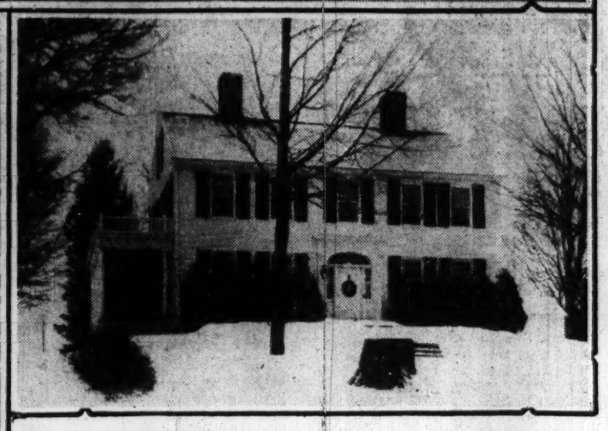
"You can be comfortable, materially and socially, for so much less here than where you have been living. . . . You can rent a whole house with a sizable piece of ground for the sum you would pay for a hall bedroom in a city; you can have a guest room or two of them for visits from the children or from old friends; you need not bother about the clothes you wear—the friends and neighbors around you do not value you for your looks; you will have luxury indeed! . . . and woodland at your back door that Thoreau would have loved. You can garden and fish and read and play the flute and meditate as the philosophers of the later years have always done, in a community which will love to see you doing so."

Mr. Jens Frederick Larson, architect of Dartmouth College, in a Troubadour article, also offered an argument for owning a home in New Hampshire, thus:

"Life in the city is not sufficient," he wrote. "Owning a home with a few acres of countryside develops a much more appreciative and normal people. In the country you do not feel the bounds of your own property. All the countryside is yours to walk or ride over. There is a great joy in traveling over the back country roads by horse or motor and discovering new fairylands of your own. In this hectic age of speed, your children are entitled to the quiet association and breadth of outlook that only meditation with nature can give."

Who Wouldn't Sing a Song for One of These?





All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Old Houses 'Good As New'

Upper—Home of Thomas Dreier, Chairman of New Hampshire Development Commission, Melvin Village, N. H. Lower Left—Home of Howard A. Goodspeed at Stoddard, N. H. Lower Right—Home of Timothy J. Burns at Hopkinton, N. H.

Radio Monopolies Dividing World, Alleged in Suit

Territorial Exchanges With Foreign Groups Told in Answer

TRENTON, N. J., March 8 (AP)—A picture of radio rights throughout the civilized world allegedly divided by agreements among American, German, French, English and Dutch monopolies has been presented in answer to a patent infringement suit brought in Federal Court by the Radio Corporation of America and the General Electric Company.

The answer was filed by former Federal Judge Hugh Morris of Delaware, representing the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation of Massachusetts, manufacturers of radio tubes. It amended a previous answer to suits charging infringement of more than 15 patents owned by the Radio Corporation and General Electric.

In the first 55 pages of his answer, Judge Morris traced the growth of General Electric, Westinghouse and Radio Corporation agreements from 1919.

In one agreement, he charged, the Radio Corporation was allotted patent and traffic rights in the United States and Cuba, and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., was allotted British Empire rights. Continental Europe, in this agreement, he said, was designated as "No Man's Land" and the rest of the world as "neutral territory."

Similar exchanges of patent and traffic rights were allegedly made between the Radio Corporation and the Compagnie Générale de Télégraphe, of France and the Radio Corporation and "Telefunken Company" of Germany.

Each company was not only given exclusive rights to patents and traffic in its own country, Judge Morris asserted, but South America and later Central America "were exploited jointly by the four companies."

Stamp Sent to Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., March 8—Being a stamp collector, President Roosevelt became the recipient of the first canceled stamp from the nation's newest post office, "Coulee Dam," located at the site of the Grand Coulee hydroelectric project. Special care was exercised to make the cancellation unusually clear.

Cincinnati Hobby Fair Marks Milestone in Girls' Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8—Some 1000 china dogs united with a hundred or two porcelain kittens to send forth a cheery welcome at the Fifth Annual Girls' Hobby Fair that has opened here for a week of feminine festivity. Fortunately none could bark or mew for their lusty china throats appeared capable of great resonance.

"Greater variety, better workmanship, and a larger number of entries than before," Mrs. Louis Ascherenka, chairman of the fair, described this fifth event, illustrating the ever broadening lives of Cincinnati girls from 6 to 26.

Collections ranging from stamps to china dogs, quilts, gowns, housedresses, floor plans for kitchens and dining rooms, soap sculpture, clay sculpture, scrap books, dolls, paintings, embroidery, pillows, pajamas, aprons, cakes, pies, cookies, bread, posters—all presented the story of how some 3000 girls spent their leisure hours.

One collection of porcelain dogs included 230 different pups, none over two inches tall and none of the same breed. Among the other unique collections was the Blue Eagle wrought in United States stamps. Two groups of Alaskan articles showed that these collectors looked upon a hobby as something more than just gathering material objects.

Such a high degree of skill was manifest in the handiwork such as the sewing and quilt-making that the aisles devoted to their display could well have been those of a metropolitan department store. One of the most beautiful of these quilts gave a block to each state in the Union with its flower as the center piece.

One new field represented at this exhibit was the planning of that part of the home where women are most apt to be found and which men so often err in designing—the kitchen.

Italian Fascists Frown At 'Buck Passing' Militia

ROME, March 8 (AP)—Passing the buck to Premier Mussolini when executing onerous tasks was severely frowned upon yesterday in a circular issued to militia officers by Signor Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party.

Alluding to the customary reference "orders from above" Signor Starace warned militiamen they had no right to involve Il Duce and must stand on their own feet when exercising their proper duties.

Water Recedes at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, March 8 (AP)—The flood scene shifted down the Ohio River yesterday as ice from the Allegheny swept past Pittsburgh and waters receded after topping the 25-foot stage. At Point Pleasant, W. Va., the Ohio and the Kanawha pushed on toward flood stage, inundating streets in the low-lying sections and filling basements of many business establishments.

Little of Loot Left For Millens' Defense

Although the Millen-Faber triumvirate is supposed to have accumulated more than $100,000 in bank robberies and holdups during the past year or so there evidently is little or nothing left of the loot. No "high-priced" lawyers have yet been identified with the defense.

What was admittedly the sole purpose of the "three-man crime wave"—to "get rich"—appears to have been unfulfilled. When, in the words of one of the boys, "anyone got in their way," they were unhesitatingly murdered. Little was left undone, according to their stories, to make their "easy money" plans succeed. It came. But it also evidently went.

So today they are fidgeting in a Dedham jail cell, unable to "buy" their way out, and unable to engage what the "trade" knows as "big shot" lawyers.

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"Two years ago, I bought a pair of PLASTICS"

writes a farmer's wife

"For 20 years", writes a wearer of PLASTICS "we have lived on a farm and in that time I have tried all kinds of shoes, but none would hold their shape long . . . Two years ago I bought a pair of PLASTICS, and they have stood the test of rough roads and gardens. Hope I can have another pair soon!" Here's another excellent testimonial to the wearing and comfort-giving qualities of PLASTICS.

Heel is constructed to provide even distribution of body weight.
Arch is flexible, allowing the foot to exercise freely when in motion.
Toe follows natural outlines of the foot—

Sketched: One of our new modified PLASTIC oxfords for Spring. Perforated calfskin in black, brown or navy. $15.50

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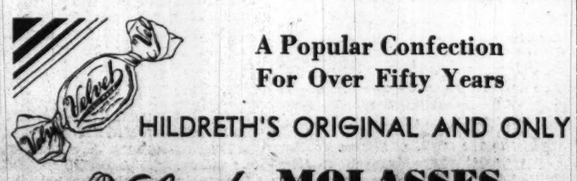

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NRA THE CANDY THAT MAKES YOU REACH FOR ANOTHER PIECE.
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GAS CIRCUS
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And flaunt their claims of "best" and "most"
The wise old owl says, "Bally-H-O-O!
Just judge me, folks, by what I do."

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Essolene
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Buy your clothes here, direct from the people who make them. Never before did it mean so much in dollars saved, in superior quality, larger selection and in greater value.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.	ALTOONA, PA.	WASHINGTON, PA.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.	JOHNSTOWN, PA.	WILKES-BARRE, PA.
SCRANTON, PA.	WHEELING, W. VA.	

Real Davis Cup Aspect Is Given Indoor Tennis

Probable Selections of Two Nations in Field of 64 Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—A real Davis Cup field, both of United States and France, will oppose Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., beginning Saturday, in his defense of the United States indoor tennis championship, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., Lester R. Stoefen and George M. Lott Jr. are all candidates for the 1934 cup team, and Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus and André Merlin are the probable selections for France. All of these are listed in strategic positions in the draw, made yesterday. In addition to the above, which occupy the first five places in the seeding, R. Berkeley Bell, Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. and Frank J. Bowden, all skillful indoor players, are also seeded.

The return to the courts after a long retirement, of Kenneth B. Appel, former junior star, who won several championships on these same courts, will bring him against Borotra in the first round of the tournament. Appel has been practicing steadily, and is likely to give the Basque some opposition.

Another return will bring Paul Feret of France, who turned professional at the time of the Lenglen-Pyle episode, back to the amateur fold. He was restored to amateur standing recently, and this is his first appearance in the United States since that occurrence. He will meet Irving W. Raymond, former Columbia University player, in the opening round.

Play will begin Saturday at 11. The field of 64 players, selected from 91 entrants, will be seen on the opening day. The complete draw follows:

United States Indoor Tennis Singles Championship—First Round

Upper Half

Francis X. Shields, International Tennis Club, U. S., vs. Merritt Cutler, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club.

Frank E. Dame, Island Tennis Club, vs. Edward H. Burns, Westminster Tennis Club.

Sidney Seligson, New York, vs. Anthony L. McKim, Short Hills Club.

William Thompson, Westminster Tennis Club, vs. W. Glading McMullin, Cheltenham Rifle Club, Philadelphia.

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Ardsley Tennis Club, vs. Leonard I. H. Straus, Rutgers University.

Sheldon Morgenstern, New York, vs. Henry Drescher, Jackson Heights Tennis Club.

Dr. Irving Epstein, Vichy Sporting Club, France, vs. George R. Preston, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club.

Irving W. Raymond, University Heights Tennis Club, vs. Paul Feret, International Tennis Club, France.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles Tennis Club, vs. Julius Seligson, New York.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, vs. Manning B. Brown, Darien, Conn.

Frank J. Rericha, Park Avenue Tennis Club, vs. John F. Potter, Island Tennis Club.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Edward W. Burns, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago Town & Tennis Club, vs. Allan W. Swayze, New York.

Milton Jacobs, New York, vs. Armand L. Burneau, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club.

Steven V. Brubans, Union City Tennis Club, vs. Morris Adelsberg, Cornell University.

John H. Pitman, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, vs. Christian Boussus, International Tennis Club, France.

Lower Half

Gregory S. Mangin, West Side Tennis Club, vs. E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham University.

Edward deGray, Brooklyn, N. Y., vs. Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., West Side Tennis Club.

Frank J. Salichs, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, vs. Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle Tennis Club.

Carl H. Schweikhardt, West Side Tennis Club, vs. William McC. Martin, Heights Casino.

R. Berkeley Bell, Jackson Heights Tennis Club, vs. Norman Comes, Oritani Field Club, Hackensack, N. J.

Wilson Rogers, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, vs. Irving Pratt, Piping Rock Club.

Donald S. Hawley, East Orange Tennis Club, vs. Arthur T. Friedman, West Side Tennis Club.

Albert Law Jr., Jackson Heights Tennis Club, vs. André Merlin, International Tennis Club, France.

Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., West Side Tennis Club, vs. Joseph Abrams, De Witt Clinton High School.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York Athletic Club, vs. Ray Palmer Jr., Seventh Regiment Tennis Club.

Simon Miller, New York, vs. Melville Brill, New York.

Sydney L. Berger, New York, vs. David Geller, New York University.

Frank J. Bowden, University Heights Tennis Club, vs. Carlisle Norwood 4th, Seventh Regiment Tennis Club.

Leo Janoff, New York, vs. Gerard H. Coster, Heights Casino.

Leonard Hartman, Far Rockaway Tennis Club, vs. Ernest Koslan, Hamilton Tennis Club.

Kenneth B. Appel, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, vs. Jean Borotra, International Tennis Club France.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Ward and Davis Teaming Again

THE appointment of Holcombe Ward as chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee, and Dwight F. Davis as a member of that committee, again brings the famous doubles team of Ward and Davis into a lawn tennis activity of world note. When these two men were undergraduates at Harvard University they started a tennis career which led them to great heights. As a team they won the intercollegiate doubles championship in 1899 and the United States doubles championship in 1899, 1900 and 1901, thereby removing two famous challenge cups which had been in competition for over 20 years. They also won the doubles in the first match ever held for the Davis Cup, which was donated by Davis in 1900. In addition, Davis won the intercollegiate singles championship in 1899, while Ward won the United States singles championship in 1904.

Face Difficult Task

With such a tennis background, their appointment to the Davis Cup committee could hardly have been improved upon. One of their first duties will be to pick a selection committee which will, in turn, have the naming of the players who are to make up the United States team in the 1934 campaign. This committee is going to have a hard task, as it will not have any outstanding player such as H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. has been during the past few years, and the amateurs who now appear as the most likely candidates are quite closely matched as to ability. Last year's campaign was one of the most disappointing that the United States has yet engaged in, as it was generally predicted that the Americans would bring the cup back to its home shores. Great Britain, however, upset these expectations, and now promises to make the task of the United States selection committee and the players named a most difficult one.

Gilligan's Goal Gives Yale Six Series Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8—Capt. Tommy Gilligan's goal in 8 minutes 40 seconds of a second overtime period here last night gave the Yale varsity hockey team a 5-to-4 victory over Harvard in the final game of the annual series between these two rivals. The winning goal came within less than two minutes of the end of the game and gave the Eli their first series victory over the Crimson since 1931.

Yale jumped to a 2-to-1 lead in the opening period on goals by Robinson and R. Shepard. Callaway scored for Harvard. The Crimson went ahead early in the second session, but Yale came back with two more goals to go out in front once more. Mike Hovenanian's third-period score sent the game into overtime. The summary:

Yale		Harvard
Colby	lw	rw, Lincoln
Mills,	c	c, Beale
R. Cooke,	rw	lw, Hasler
Gilligan,	ld	rd, Dow
Robson,	rd	ld, Watts
Townshend,	g	g, deGive

Score—Yale 5, Harvard 4. Goals—Robinson, R. Shepard, Stoddard, Robson, Gilligan for Yale; Callaway, Hasler, Watts, Hovenanian for Harvard. Assists—R. Shepard, Robinson, Rodd, Gilligan for Yale; Beale, Holmes for Harvard. Spares—Herrick, B. Shepard, R. Shepard, Pillsbury, Marckwald, Rodd, B. Cooke, Stoddard, Robinson, Wilmerding, Hall for Yale; Gleason, Holmes, Callaway, Duffey, Choate, Hallowell, Ware, Kirkland, Hovenanian for Harvard. Referees—French and Morrissey. Time—Three 20m. periods and 20m. overtime.

Plaa Defeats Vines In Chicago Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8 — United States contenders won the international professional tennis series from the French, 3 matches to 2, in the tourney ending here last night at the Broadway Armory. Some 3000 spectators turned out to watch the contests. Two singles matches were played, the honors being divided, the Americans took two singles and lost the doubles on the opening night.

Martin Plaa of France turned in a victory over H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of California, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia kept his singles record clean by defeating Henri Cochet of France, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5. Steadiness brought Plaa the victory over Vines, the latter relying on smashes which did not come often enough. Tilden seemed able to baffle Cochet whenever he elected to turn on the power.

Endeavour's Keel Said To Have Speed Influence

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., March 8 (AP)—The keel of T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup yacht, Endeavour, now under construction, hides a deep, dark secret which its builders believe will have a marked influence on its speed, especially in strong winds.

The exact nature of the innovation has been closely guarded, but it is apparent to the lay eye that the craft has a particular flare of the bows. This in itself is not unusual, but the yacht's builders declared that this flare, in conjunction with the new feature, will make her an unusually fast boat.

The hull of the British challenger has been fully plated and the work of decking her is well under way. Cedar and pine are being used in the planking.

College Wrestling Results

Lehigh 18, Princeton 12.
Syracuse 20, Columbia 8.

Cambridge's Oarsmen In Fast Time Trial

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Cambridge University's eight-oared crew came down to the tidewater for a workout yesterday, and did a full course trial from Putney to Mortlake, 4¼ miles, in 19m. 31s.

The time compares with the 20m. 25s. Oxford did Saturday, but the Light Blues had a bit the better of conditions yesterday. The record for the course is 18m. 21s., set by Oxford n 1909.

Racing with great power, Cambridge shook off three pacing crews in the trial and finished out in good shape. They got away at 34 strokes to the minute, dropped down to 29 in the middle stages and finished with a beat of 33.

Oxford, in the meantime, was undergoing another shakeup. Desperately trying every experiment in an effort to break the Cambridge victory string of 10 straight, the Dark Blues tried out several new combinations. They had only one burst of rowing, giving Guy's Hospital a length and a half start and drawing even in the first minute. They plan a full course trial Saturday in the new shell, being rushed through for them this week.

Arrows Racing Along In Hope of Playoffs

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	14	9	10	75	80	37
Boston	15	7	13	93	87	36
Quebec	15	9	12	84	72	36
Philadelphia	14	7	14	100	87	35
New Haven	11	4	20	61	87	26

Result March 7

Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 8—The Philadelphia Arrows moved closer to third place and a chance to get in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs by defeating the New Haven Eagles at the Arena last night, 2 to 1. The Arrows are now within one point of Boston and Quebec, both tied for second place.

Harry Gray, of the third line, scored the lone goal for New Haven after 7m. 29s. in the first period on a play with Alvie Wilson and Cliff McBride. The Arrows tied it up at 11m. 45s. when Connie King tallied after a fast pass from Tommy Anderson. The same combination worked together to score the winning goal soon after the start of the second period, with Anderson tallying. On this deciding goal Alvie Moore helped push the puck into the net. Only two penalties were imposed during the match.

Philadelphia	New Haven
King, Hudson, McGoldrick, lw	
rw, Perkins, R. McCully, McBride	
Anderson, Waite, McLeod, c	
c, Carson, Chouinard, Gray	
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger, rw	
lw, Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson	
Peters, Desmarais, ld, rd, Doran, McBride	
Jeremiah, Desmarais, rd	
ld, Speyer, J. McCully	
Wood, g	g, Moore

Score—Philadelphia 2, New Haven 1. Goals—King and Anderson for Philadelphia; Gray for New Haven. Assists—Anderson and King for Philadelphia; Wilson and McBride for New Haven. Officials—H. W. Burch and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Four U. S. Golfers Left In Belmont Manor Golf

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 8 (AP)—G. E. Fenwick of Montreal, who won the qualifying medal Tuesday, was the victim of the first upset in the Belmont Manor golf championship yesterday, being eliminated in the first round by P. H. Adderly of Bermuda. Adderly, a former title-holder who got good results with his tremendous drives, won by a 2-and-1 margin.

Four players from the United States survived the first round of match play in the championship flight. Dr. F. R. Blumenthal of Boston eliminated G. W. Wigle of Hamilton, Ont., 2 and 1; L. E. Carpenter of Boonton, N. J., eliminated G. S. Mears of Glencoe, Ill., 6 and 5; F. L. Riggin of Port Huron, Mich., defeated A. G. Fenwick of Montreal, 1 up, on the nineteenth hole, and J. L. Gerrard of Glencoe, Ill., defeated L. Smart, Bermuda, 5 and 3. Another Boston entry, J. B. Jacobs, lost a 19-hole match to Capt. F. G. Bittorous of the Manchester regiment.

Jane Douglas vs. Marian Miley

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., meets Jane Douglas of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., faces Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee in the semifinal round of the annual women's golf tournament here today. Miss Miley advanced yesterday by a sparkling 2-up victory over Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, while Miss Douglas was trimming Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, 2 and 1. Miss Wall had a comparatively easy time eliminating Mrs. Scott Probasco of Chattanooga yesterday, and Miss Hadfield defeated Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond, 3 and 2.

Union Elects McDowell

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 8 (AP)—Raymond S. McDowell of Holyoke, Mass., was elected captain of the 1934-35 Union College basketball team at a meeting of lettermen yesterday. A forward, he was one of the team's leading scorers this season, and also was a letterman last year.

U. S. Tourists Beat 'England'

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—The touring United States All-Star hockey team defeated the "England" combination, 2 to 1, here last night.

College Gymnastic Result

West Point 47, Springfield 7.

Dartmouth Lost Only One Contest In League Play

Led by Spain, Green Sextet Fought Way to Top of Quadrangular Race

Intercollegiate Quadrangular Hockey League

Team—	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	5	1	36	18	10
Yale	4	2	30	16	8
Princeton	2	4	31	25	4
Harvard	1	5	12	20	2

Dartmouth's varsity hockey team won the first leg on the Hobey Baker Memorial Trophy this season by capturing high honors in the newly organized Intercollegiate Quadrangular Hockey League. In six games, the Green won five and lost only one, the only defeat coming at the hands of Yale, who took second place. Princeton finished third, with Harvard bringing up the rear.

The Green met with stubborn opposition all season, mostly from Yale and Princeton. On Jan. 20 the Dartmouth boys entertained the Eli varsity at Hanover and won, 3 to 1. On Feb. 7, however, the two teams met on New Haven ice with Yale coming out on top, 4 to 3, in an overtime game. This was Dartmouth's only setback of the season, as the Green continued on to sweep the Harvard and Princeton series in succession.

Yale went into its final series of the campaign—against Harvard—with a chance to tie for the championship. This possibility was upset, however, when the Crimson uncovered a new scoring combination and beat their ancient rivals, 6 to 2. The Tigers lost both games played against Yale.

Dartmouth took team scoring honors with a total of 26 goals. Princeton had 21 and Yale one less. The Eli played the best defensive game according to final scoring figures, holding opponents to 16 goals. The scores of the games follow:

Dartmouth	3	Yale	1
Yale	4	Dartmouth	3
Dartmouth	4	Harvard	1
Dartmouth	3	Harvard	2
Dartmouth	9	Princeton	7
Dartmouth	4	Princeton	3
Yale	7	Princeton	2
Yale	3	Princeton	1
Harvard	6	Yale	2
Yale	3	Harvard	1
Princeton	3	Harvard	0
Princeton	5	Harvard	2

Individual scoring honors over the six-game schedule were won by Frank G. Spain '34, Dartmouth center, who totaled 14 points on five goals and nine assists. A teammate, Paul L. Guibord '36, whose position is right wing, accounted for 11 points with seven goals and four assists. A Frederick Kammer Jr. '34, Princeton center, had seven goals and two assists. Four Yale men, W. K. Colby '35, C. J. Mills '36, R. B. Cooke '36 and R. B. Shepard Jr. '35, had five points each. Harvard's leading scorer was Dunbar Holmes '35, center, with four points.

Strangely enough, the best individual scoring efforts in one game came on the same night. In the series opener at New Haven between Harvard and Yale, Michael S. Hovenanian '36, Crimson left wing, shot in three goals, leading the Cambridge boys to their only major hockey victory of the season. At Hanover that evening, Spain scored twice for Dartmouth and also registered three assists. The individual scorers follow:

Individual Scoring

Player, Position, College	Gls	Ast	Pts
F. G. Spain '34, c, Dartmouth	5	9	14
P. L. Guibord '36, rw, Dartm'th	7	4	11
A. F. Kammer Jr. '34, c, Princtn.	7	2	9
W. K. Colby '35, lw, Yale	4	1	5
C. J. Mills, '36, c, Yale	3	2	5
R. A. Morton '34, c, Dartmouth	4	1	5
A. S. Lane '34, rd, Princeton	3	2	5
R. B. Cooke '36, rw, Yale	1	4	5
R. B. Shepard Jr. '35, c, Yale	4	1	5
Thomas Rodd 3d '35, lw, Yale	2	2	4
E. B. Savage Jr. '36, c, Princet'n	3	1	4
Dunbar Holmes '35, c, Harvard	1	3	4
F. R. Lawson '36, rw, Princeton	3	1	4
W. L. Powers '34, lw, Dartmouth	3	1	4
J. E. Gilligan '34, ld, Yale	3	0	3
M. S. Hovenanian '36, lw, Harv'd	3	0	3
Gilbert Lea '36, lw, Princeton	2	1	3
B. H. Hallowell '36, rw, Harvard	2	1	3
A. S. Dewey '36, rw, Harvard	1	2	3
D. B. Robinson '35, rw, Yale	2	1	3
G. K. Willis '36, lw, Princeton	2	0	2
G. F. Riley '36, lw, Dartmouth	2	0	2
C. B. Arthur '34, rw, Dartmouth	2	0	2
W. L. Hasler '34, lw, Harvard	2	0	2
W. P. Watts '35, ld, Harvard	1	1	2
R. M. Bennett '34, ld, Dartmouth	1	1	2
L. W. Tiers '34, rw, Princeton	0	2	2
D. W. Crowther '34, lw, Dartm'th	1	0	1
V. G. Fitzpatrick '36, rd, Dart'th	1	0	1
J. S. Pillsbury '35, rw, Yale	1	0	1
S. R. Callaway '36, rw, Harvard	1	0	1
F. R. Moseley Jr. '35, c, Harvard	1	0	1
A. B. Herrick '35, ld, Yale	0	1	1
G. E. Robson Jr. '35, rd, Yale	0	1	1
Benjamin Beale '34, rw, Harvard	0	1	1
A. F. Duffey Jr. '36, lw, Harvard	0	1	1
T. D. Flynn '35, rd, Princeton	1	0	1

Bo McMillin Indiana Coach

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 8 (AP)—To A. N. (Bo) McMillin, the quarterback who led Centre College's "Praying Colonels" in their notable victory over Harvard more than a decade ago, has been intrusted the task of improving the football fortunes of Indiana University. The 1919 All-America star, who has coached at Centenary, Geneva and Kansas State, will take over the head football coaching reins at the Hoosier Western Conference college next week when he arrives to conduct spring practice. McMillin accepted the post in a conference with Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana athletic director, at St. Louis yesterday, and his appointment was announced here last night. His will be the second new face in Big Ten coaching circles this year. Francis A. Schmidt, formerly of Texas Christian, has been named head coach at Ohio State University. Neither the length of McMillin's contract nor the size of his salary was made public. A statement by the faculty athletic committee said the salary "is considered in line with that generally paid for the services of Big Ten coaches."

Favorites Advance in Georgia

ALBANY, Ga., March 8 (AP)—Led by the medalist, Mrs. Opal E. Hill of Kansas City, a group of favorites entered today the second day matches of the third annual Radium Springs invitation golf tournament. Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Bernice Lippitt of Albany had little trouble yesterday, Mrs. Hill defeating Mrs. Kenneth Hodges of Albany 8 and 7 and Mrs. Lippitt trouncing Mrs. Joe Hunter of Albany by the same score. Other stars to parade through the first-day matche were Kathleen Garnham of London, Eng.; Mrs. Joe Lawler of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Jane Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Dorothy Richards of Boston; Mrs. Richard Tift of Albany and Mrs. C. R. McCubbin of Kansas City.

Missouri Elects Jorgenson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 8—K. A. Jorgenson '35, two-letter guard on the University of Missouri basketball team, yesterday was unanimously elected captain of the 1935 cage team. Jorgenson's home is at Riverside, Ill., and he also is a member of Missouri's baseball team.

Hobart Elects Bowden

GENEVA, N. Y., March 8 (AP)—The election of William H. Bowden of Geneva as Hobart College basketball captain for the 1934-35 season was announced today. Bowden is a junior of high scholastic rank and has been active in several sports.

College Swimming Results

Delaware 34, Rider 28.
Yale 52, P. & M. 8.

Quebec Beavers To Meet Bruin Cubs At Boston Garden

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Quebec
Harnott,	lw	rw, McIntyre
F. Jerwa,	c	c, Lowrey
Patterson,	rw	lw, McCabe
McInenly,	ld	rd, Molyneaux
J. Jerwa,	rd	ld, Ayres
Jackson,	g	g, Baxter

Boston spares—Davis, Buckles, Weir, Fillmore, Heximer, Halliday, Cunningham. Quebec spares—Proudlock, Blake, Ward, Phillips, Toupin, Wilson, Quenneville.

The troublesome Quebec Beavers are in town tonight to play the Boston Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden. They are troublesome for the Cubs as shown in 11 games played between the two this season, the locals having won only three times. Quebec triumphed six times and there were two ties.

Now that the Can-Am race for playoff positions has intensified the need for victory is paramount. Providence leads the standing by a one-point margin, Quebec and Boston are tied for second, and Philadelphia is fourth, one point behind the Beavers and Cubs. With Quebec facing the Cubs and Philadelphia playing at Providence, tonight's results might bring about quite an upheaval.

The Beavers tied and defeated the Cubs in the recent two-game series at Quebec and the forward line of Jack Toupin, Leo Quenneville and Hub Wilson was most successful in knifing the local defense. Since the acquisition of Vernon Ayres, 230-pound Beaver defenseman, the visitors have been stumblingblocks for the Cubs.

Manager Hitchman has had his difficulties since taking the Cubs with players being graduated to the Bruins and returned again many times. Now he will continue to the end of the season uninterrupted and can make the best combinations of the players he has.

Herb Mitchell and George Redding, two former team mates on the old Boston Bruins of 1924-25, oppose each other as coaches of the Niagara Falls and Hamilton O. H. A. teams, respectively, in the playdowns.

Jerry Ladamme, former N. H. L. referee has established quite a record with his St. Michael's College team. The club has won 24 out of 25 games and has scored 196 goals, an average of nearly eight per game, as against only 78 scored by the opposition.

Herb Drury, former Pittsburgh star, is refereeing amateur games in Pittsburgh.

It is rather unusual to find three United States-born players on the McGill varsity hockey team. Gordon Meiklejohn, Tommy Robertson and Frank Shaughnessy were born at Providence, R. I.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Roanoke, Va., respectively.

Detroit has lost the services of Teddy Graham, defenseman, at rather a bad time. Manager Jack Adams may call Burr Williams or Yip Foster from the Detroit Olympics to help out until Graham is ready to return.

New York Americans really made the Canadian division race worth while after Toronto sped away to such a commanding lead. Although they are slipping backward a little now, they have given both Canadiens and Maroons plenty to fret about. Had the New Yorkers had the services of Roy Worters, spectacular little goalie, all season, they might have been too much for those same teams.

Gull Declared Winner Of Walker Cup Series

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 8 (AP)—Paul Shields's Gull of the Peconic-Gardners Bay fleet yesterday was declared the winner of the Johnnie Walker Cup series for international star class yachts when the Nassau boat Sandy Mac was disqualified for the second race and Gull awarded another point.

The Gull and Adrian Iselin 2d's Ace, another American boat, finished in a tie for the cup with the final race Monday, each with 30 points, but with Sandy Mac disqualified Gull was moved up to third place in the second contest to give her a total of 31 points. They had planned a sailoff for the trophy yesterday. The disqualification did not affect the total of Ace, which yesterday won the Bahamas spring championship.

The revised point standing for the Walker Cup: Gull 31, Ace 30, J. Wesley Pape's San Cristobal of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 28; Sampson Smith's Natty Bumpo of Lake Ostego 21, Sandy Mac 19, R. T. Symonette's Zelda II 18, Harkness Edwards's Winsome of Peconic-Garnders Bay 18, Greyfiash 12, E. S. White's Shuck of Western Long Island Sound 11, Zelda I 6, Dolphin 4.

Columbia Five Bests Harvard by 48 to 35

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Columbia handed Harvard its tenth straight defeat in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night by the score of 48 to 35. The Lions have won three games.

Capt. Owen W. McDowell '34 accounted for 17 of Columbia's points, while James G. Grady '36 shot in 10 points for the Crimson. Jumping to an early lead, the Lions led, 21 to 10, at half time. The summary:

Columbia		Harvard
Tomb, Underhill,	lf	rg, Fletcher
Asselin,	rf	lg, Henderson, Comfort
McDowell,	c	c, Boys
Meisel,	lg	rf, Ferriter, Ernst
T. Maroon,	rg	lf, Merry, Grady

Score—Columbia 48, Harvard 35. Goals from floor—McDowell 7, Asselin 4, Meisel 4, Tomb 3, T. Maroon 3 for Columbia; Grady 5, Comfort 3, Merry 3, Ferriter 2, Ernst, Boys, Fletcher for Harvard. Goals from foul—McDowell 3, Tomb, Underhill, Asselin for Columbia; Boys 2, Comfort for Harvard. Referee—Degnan. Umpire—Kinney.

Stockton Cup Curling Starts

Play started this morning in the annual competition for the Howard Stockton Curling Cup on the rinks of The Country Club, Clyde Park. Twenty-four teams entered the competition, with eight coming from Canada. The Country Club is represented by four teams. One match scheduled for this morning was defaulted when the Halifax Club failed to meet Ardsley. Royal Montreal defeated the Boston Curling Club, 14 to 9.

Ocean Race to Bermuda in June

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The biennial New London-to-Bermuda ocean yacht race will begin on the morning of June 24 from Sarah's ledge, off New London, to St. David's Head, Bermuda, a distance of about 630 nautical miles. The ocean race will be held under the joint auspices of the Cruising Club of America and the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club.

Belfast Soccer Cup Play

BELFAST, Ireland, March 8 (AP)—Distillery yesterday defeated Derry 2 to 1 and Celtic won from Glenavon 7 to 3 in Belfast soccer cup matches.

College Fencing Result

Harvard 16, Providence F. C. 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

IT IS very apparent at this stage of the training season that whether the rebuilt Red Sox get into the pennant race or not, they will be hustling when the campaign opens, and will continue to hustle until it closes Manager Bucky Harris assured local fans of this yesterday when he said that regardless of past reputation, a player will not play regularly unless he keeps hustling. At the same time, Harris also admitted that Bob Grove, the tall left-hander, and Rick Ferrell, his battery mate, were the only Red Sox sure of their first-string assignments.

Ellis Taylor, brother of Zach Taylor who formerly caught for the Braves and Cubs, has favorably impressed Manager Bill McKechnie at the Tribal camp in St. Petersburg. Ellis played last season with Harrisburg in the New York-Pennsylvania League and before that attended the University of Florida.

So far the new Red Sox left-hander from Rochester, Fred Ostermueller, has not been startling the South with his brilliance; but those who have seen him work say he is sure to remain with the club. Handicapped last year, Ostermueller is starting from scratch this season, a serious athlete with one subject in mind—to stay in the majors.

It is our guess that the Boston Skating Club's great figure skating carnival, which is coming to the Arena March 16 and 17, will be the most brilliant of its kind ever staged in this country. One of the feature scenes in the "Cruise of the S.S. Arena" will be laid in a corner of the Palace Hotel at St. Moritz, famed skating center of the world. Sonja Henie, women's figure skating champion of the world, plays the leading part.

In the St. Moritz scene, groups of tourists sit around tables and watch the champions as they go through their beautiful ice performances. Suddenly the noon whistle blows, and children freed from school cross the ice on their skis on their way home to lunch. A group of French Maids give a spectacular number and then Queen Sonja gives her special exhibition.

A specially appointed alumni committee is expected very soon to select Boston University's varsity head football coach for next season. From a list of about 80 candidates, the committee has cut the group to three. The next committee meeting is tomorrow afternoon and it is possible that the selection will be made then.

Twenty-six football and 16 hockey players were awarded varsity letters yesterday at B. U., exclusive of managers.

More than the usual amount of interest is being shown by local soccer fans over the game this coming Sunday between the Pawtucket Rangers and the Boston team. The game will decide the championship of New England, the winner entering National Cup play. A two-game series is scheduled, total goals to count. Sunday's game is at Lincoln Park.

The story of the boy who began at the bottom and fought his way to the top is the story of the life of Ralph Chambers; for yesterday this young man was appointed professional at the Longwood Cricket Club, taking office June 1. Ralph didn't even know how to keep a tennis score when he became a locker boy at Longwood in 1917. He worked hard, however, and was transferred to the Longwood Covered Courts in 1925, and three years later was promoted to instructor at the indoor courts. Although he hasn't ever been in tournament play, Chambers is regarded as one of the leading authorities on the mechanical points of tennis in this section.

Johnny Lax and Paul Rowe, recently elected co-captains of next season's hockey team at B. U., yesterday were given permission to play with the Boston Olympics in the United States hockey championships at New York and Baltimore. Boston University's student athletic council made the decision.

This past season was the most disastrous Harvard has experienced in some time. One redeeming feature, however, is the outlook for next year. Coming up from an exceptionally good freshman team will be three stars who were standouts as first-year men. They are Ecker and Ford, forwards, and Tom Bilodeau, a defenseman. Ecker and Ford are the former Belmont High stars, while Bilodeau came to Harvard direct from Exeter. These three men, along with Hovenanian and Moseley, will give Joe Stubbs the best talent he has had to work with for many seasons. At the present moment it appears that Stubbs' chief problem is a capable replacement for Goalie Paul de Give.

Considering everything, Coach Stubbs cannot be blamed entirely for the Crimson's showing this winter. Before the season started, he lost two of his best players—Moseley and Hovenanian—and they did not get back into form until shortly before the Yale series. Fran Lane, a better-than-average defenseman, also was unable to play regularly.

Ed Stowell, captain of the Harvard swimming team, missed equaling the world record for the 220-yard backstroke in a special race in the Harvard indoor pool yesterday afternoon by one-fifth of a second. Stowell completed the 200-yard distance in record time, but lacked the stamina necessary to continue over the final 20 yards. The world mark, held by George Kojac, is 2m. 32 1-5s.

Dr. Fred R. Blumenthal of Boston, playing in the Belmont Manor golf championship in Bermuda, yesterday defeated G. W. Wigle of Hamilton, Ont., 2 and 1, in the first round. Another Boston entry, J. B. Jacobs, lost a 19-hole battle to Capt. F. G. Bittorous of the Manchester Regiment.

Down in Albany, Ga., yesterday, Dorothy Richards of Boston won her first-round golf match in the third annual Radium Springs invitation tournament.

Coaches Name All-Star College Hockey Team

HANOVER, N. H., March 8 (AP)—Dartmouth, Quadrangular Hockey League champion, and Princeton each placed two players on the all-league sextet selected for the Dartmouth, undergraduate daily, by the coaches of the Princeton, Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth ice teams.

Frank J. Spain '35 of Waban, Mass., and Paul L. Guibord '36 of Melrose, Mass., leader and runner-up in the league's individual scoring race, were Dartmouth's contributions to the all-team. They were the unanimous choices for center and right wing. Another Greater Boston product, Arthur S. Lane '34 of Arlington, Mass., and Princeton, was chosen for right defense, and his teammate, August F. Kammer '34 of South Orange, N. J., drew the left wing assignment. Paul deB. deGive '34 Atlanta, Ga., Harvard captain, was voted the outstanding goalie and a place on the mythical team. The voting for the remaining place, left defense position, resulted in a tie between Capt. Joseph E. Gilligan '34 of Newtonville, Mass., and George E. Robson Jr. '35 of Duluth, Minn., both of Yale.

The selections were made on the basis of a poll conducted by the student publication, in which Coaches Herb Gill, Dartmouth; Frank Fredrickson, Princeton; Joe Stubbs, Harvard; and Les York, Yale, named an all-star lineup composed of players from the three other teams in the league.

College Basketball Results

Brown 47, Rhode Island 29.
Columbia 48, Harvard 35.
Concordia 42, St. Thomas 32.
Providence 58, Worcester P. I. 31.
Ursinus 45, Lebanon Valley 33.
West Virginia 38, Temple 27.
Westminster 56, Grove City 31.

College Hockey Result

Yale 5, Harvard 4.

Clean Sweep Scored By U. S. Yacht Team

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 8 (AP)—A team of four Star Class yachts from the United States scored a clean sweep in an international team race against Bahamian yachts yesterday. The visiting craft, Harkness Edwards' Winsome II, and Paul Shields' Gull from the Peconic-Gardners Bay Fleet; Ace, sailed by Adrian Iselin 2d, representing western Long Island Sound, and Natty Bumppo, Lake Otsego yacht skippered by Sampson Smith, scored the highest possible total of 22 points to 6 for the losing team.

Zelda and Zelda II, both owned by R. T. Symonette, and H. A. Johnson's Dolphin made up the Nassau team. W. Knowles' Sandy Mac, the boat which was disqualified in the second Johnny Walker Cup race, did not start.

Winsome was the individual winner of the race, sailed over a 10½ mile windward and leeward course in an eight-mile east and northeast wind. Ace led the first time over the course but was passed on the second lap by Winsome, which stayed in front to finish in 2:15:44.

Illinois Rewards Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 8—Eight University of Illinois basketball players were voted varsity letters here yesterday by the athletic council. The eight men to receive awards are: Capt. H. A. Hellmich '34, A. C. Kamm '34, A. J. Kamm '34, Fred Pencl '34, F. E. Froschauer '35, J. T. Beynon '35, R. W. Guttshow '35 and Howard Braun '36.

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The Home Forum

Spring Arrives on a Sunday

HAVE you ever noticed on which day Spring arrives in your country?

In Holland, she invariably chooses a Sunday. She may give us a hint or two of her approach, a patch of blue sky or warm, frostless sunshine, on any day of the week from Monday to Saturday. This is sufficient to make us prepare for her coming.

First, we unlock the shed door and endeavor to find our bicycles. Of course, I am not speaking of those who sturdily cycle all through the winter weather in long waterproof leggings, fleece-lined gauntlets and little black pads to keep the ears cozy. Their bicycles are kept in good repair and are doubtless easily accessible. They do not need to search under a conglomeration of deck chairs, strawberry nets, empty gasoline tins, toy scooters, hoops, a see-saw brought in for the winter, stacked peat, a large wooden clothes-horse and sacks of hay. But then, neither do they have our thrill when we discover that our bicycles, in spite of rough treatment, still have two wheels, two pedals, trustworthy brakes and a firm saddle. What if we do have to roll up our sleeves and get down to the job of mending punctures? Perhaps we may have to dust and polish, add a touch of enamel, tighten a few nuts and bolts and re-fix the loose cuff on the right handlebar; but at last we shall be ready to hear Spring when she calls us.

On the first sunny, not-too-windy Sabbath, Spring's call is heard by enthusiastic cyclists in this bicycle-loving country. Through the narrow cobbled streets, which set loose lamps or carriers rattling, according with the cheerful jangling of bells and the ring-ting of trams that want to clear us off the track. Under the high cross-bars of hump-backed wooden bridges, near which clean, brightly-painted barges are tied up for the Day of Rest. Along firm new roads and wide, town-mansioned avenues, smooth ground under wheel gives us a steady motion, pedaling together, a long queue following. The country is what we are all making for, so we pass under the hoisted red and white gates of a level crossing and reach the narrow bicycle path that runs along beside the big road. The track is flanked by parallel lines of linden trees, one dividing us from the road and the other topping the green ridge sloping to a barely moving stream.

We pedal exuberantly, with the sap-rising joy that Spring imports. We shall be awheel as often as we can after this first glad Sunday. Every blue-skied minute will beckon us out. Fluttering leaves, last rags of autumn's bright dresses, will scamper around, in and out of the wheel spokes; but, keeping the glance flashing above, in the hedgerows, the bushes, the trees, we shall spy lacy buds of delicate green. Brightening meadows spreading away from the dike, on top of which is a white road we may follow. Wind, warm and thrumming, blows the new grass blades as it sweeps across from the Lek joining the Rhine.

On later days the scarlet and green, canary yellow and ultramarine-shuttered white cootages, with high thatched roofs, will display their broad acres of snowy-bloomed cherry trees. The thickly bunched blossom will light-shadow the grass of the orchard, where sows with their young spend contented days.

High-built windmills, sails at rest, will peep at us with their window eyes, from the thatched cloaks in which they are muffled. A few of the cows that munch in the fields will be wearing coats, too. Warm coats provided by the thoughtful farmers.

There will be celandine and marsh-marigolds, earth-caught sunbeams; spruce, growing reeds, dainty jack-by-the-hedge; field daisies, heavenward gazing; lacquered yellow buttercups and sweet, mauve milk-maids. The budding woods with carpetlike moss will make a soft, shaded setting for lilac-tinted anemones.

These are only a few of the things we shall see if we are ready for Spring's coming. She may be here next Sunday. Where is the shed key? And has anyone seen the rubber solution?

A. P.

Sarah Was Funny

I think Sarah Bernhardt was above all things sensible. She would quote the proverb: *"Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien."* She knew when to leave well alone: a rare gift which she exercised in her choice of what *not* to act.

She was a good friend, a gay companion, and superlatively good company, full of spirits and an admirable mimic. Jules Huret describes her excellently.

"When she chooses," he wrote, "Sarah can be extraordinarily funny by the exaggeration of her similes, which always hit the mark, and by the unexpected violence of her repartee. Sarah's fun is characteristic of her strength. It is evidently an overflow of sap which is dissolved in gaiety. She hits on ideas, mimicry, answers, with a go and even with certain silences that make everybody around her laugh. She will mimic certain of her friends with incredible comic reality."

Sarah was funny; sometimes she was funnier than she knew. She told me one day she had been invited to tea on the terrace of the House of Commons by one of the more important and intellectual of the Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Balfour, or Mr. George Wyndham. "It was a good thing," she said, "that English Members of Parliament invited ladies to tea. *Cela les rend moins grossiers.*"

She was interested in people, and in the topics of the day. She was a rapid and sure judge of men and things, giving them one look-over and making up her mind at once. I remember once when she was in London she was in need of a piece of stuff to make a peplum to wear in *Phèdre*, and a woman friend and worshipper of hers searched London for a beautiful piece of stuff, and brought back to her something which looked like a silver dream. Sarah gave it one look and said that it would look flat in the footlights, which was quite true.

She was a severe critic of acting. It took a great deal to win her admiration: she admired Salvini and Réjane, but hardly any actors and actresses on the English stage without great reservations. She told me that she thought Mrs. Patrick Campbell was quite admirable in *Pelléas and Mélisande*, especially in the last act. She admired Marie Lloyd wholeheartedly (saying she was a great genius), Arthur Roberts, Little Tich, and the English comic actors. She did not care for English Shakespearean productions, but she admired the scenery. She liked good, "straight," beautiful scenery, and she had no patience with the kind of play that is produced in the dark. I went with her to see models of Gordon Craig's scenery for *Hamlet*, which was later produced in Moscow, and she was not interested. She merely said, "He is showing me a lot of screens."

It is impossible to exaggerate or to overestimate her energy. She was one of those people to whom true recreation is in reality a change of work. What Emerson said about Napoleon was true about her: she enlarged the sense of the word "business"; and like Napoleon, she could sleep whenever and however long she wished. Nothing, when her art and profession were at stake, was too much trouble for her. She never said, "That will do." Still less, "That will have to do." She was a whole-hearted, single-minded, very conscientious as well as indefatigable worker. . . .

I entirely agree with what Mr. Walkley says about her modesty. She took it for granted that she was the greatest actress in the world, just as Queen Victoria took it for granted that she was Queen of England. She took it for granted, and passed on. She was modest in spite of her fame, and the Barnum-like advertisement that surrounded her very name and her every act. She rose above that advertisement and all the publicity. She was simple, in spite of the complex manifestation of her art and her personality.—From "Sarah Bernhardt," by MAURICE BARING. (London: Davies. New York: Stokes. 1933.)

Dissonances

Oft in the midst of music rare
Comes a break in the fluent air;

Seeming dissonances creep
Into the chords once tender, deep.

But, as the deft musician plays
On to the end, the music strays

Back to harmonies that are meet
Making the whole a thing more sweet.

—RICHARD BURTON, in "Collected Poems." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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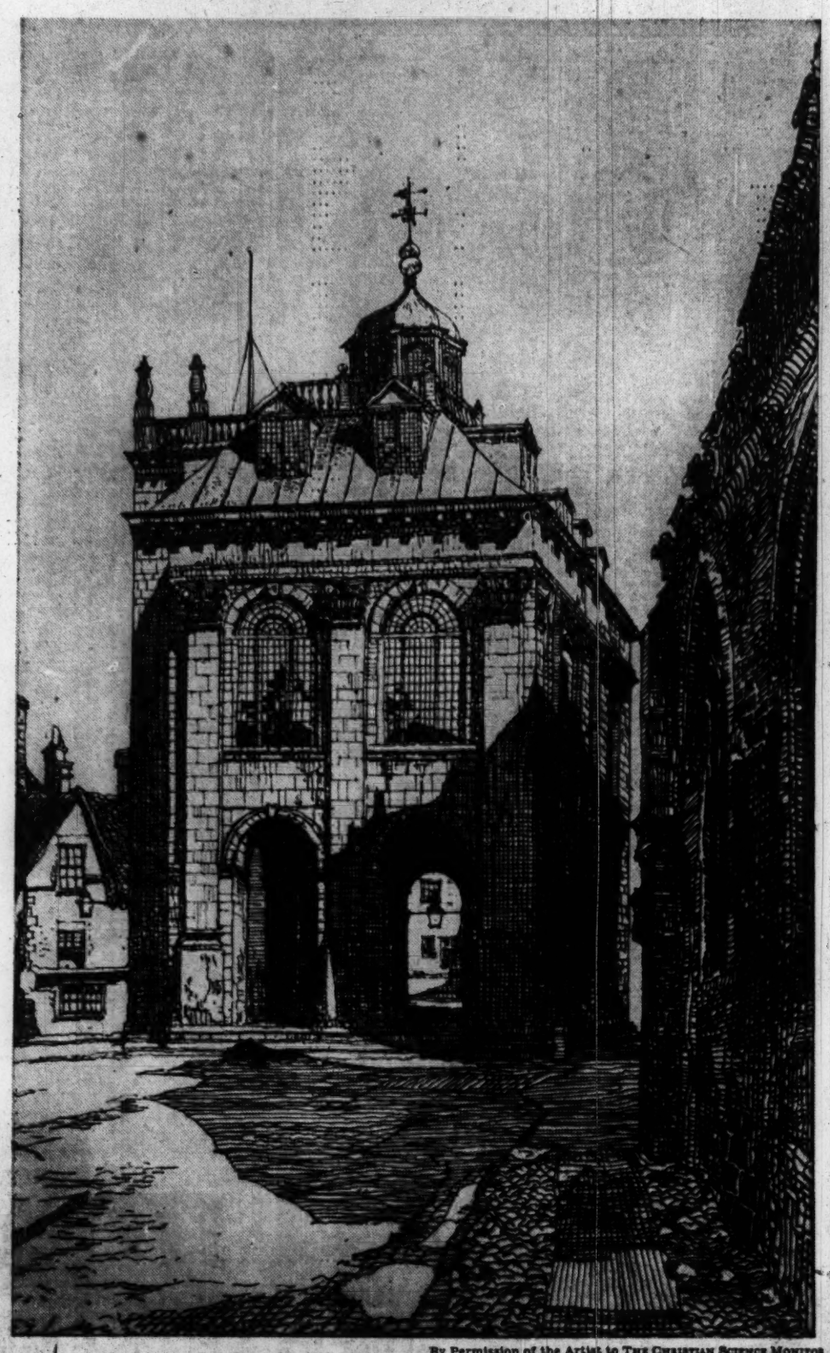

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Town Hall, Abingdon (England): From a Pen and Ink Drawing by F. G. Lodge

THE town of Abingdon is "provincial, steady-going, and contented"; its people are "old-fashioned, slow-moving, and comfortable." Possibly it was the inborn desire for comfort that prompted the good folk, not so long ago, to clear out the ancient documents of the town which were cluttering up their muniment rooms, and stand placidly by while the valuable records blew away in bonfire smoke. Had some restraining hand been there at the time, we should have known more of the early history of the Abbey, founded in the seventh century, which was visited by William the Conqueror and chosen by him as a fit school for his son. We should have learned, too, how it arrived at a state of almost unexampled magnificence by the time that Henry VIII made the discovery that it possessed a revenue the equivalent of which would today amount to about thirty thousand pounds a year.

Those were good times for the town which, being a dependency of the Abbey, reflected its prosperity. Situated in the center of one of the richest agricultural districts in England, the people lacked nothing; and we read of Abingdon wives buying lambs for one shilling, geese for two-pence halfpenny, and new-laid eggs at five pence a hundred.

The gathering place for business and local gossip was the market where, at one time, stood a famous cross. And hereby hangs a tale. Seated with his friends in a "taverne" by the "crosse," one market day, was the genial Richard Corbet, Dean of Christchurch and afterward Bishop of Norwich. From the cobblestones without came to his ears sounds of strange music, broken by loud complaints. A ballad singer, it appeared, was trying in vain to get custom and sell his songs. Gauging the reason for the poor man's lack of success, the kindly Dean came to the rescue and, doffing his gown, dragged himself into the leathern jacket of the singer, declaring he would try his hand at the business. Now Dr. Corbet was a handsome man, possessing withal a fine, full voice; and he quickly drew a large audience around him, anxious, not only to listen to the singing of the songs, but to buy them as well. Here the story ends, but we may confidently assume that the money so easily come by was handed over to the needy brother.

Possibly the incident proved too much for the six grave kings who stood among the rows of carved figures on the old market cross; for, in the year 1644, they and the cross were razed to the ground by the hand of Waller, leaving an unsightly gap in the center of the market place until, thirty-three years later, the stately fabric of Abingdon's Town Hall rose in its stead.

Although the date of the building of the Hall—1677—is more than a quarter of a century later than that of Inigo Jones, it is thought that a design of his may have been responsible for its fine proportions. The fact that the building possesses chambers above, but no side walls to the ground floor, is also reminiscent of his work. On either side a colonnade of pillars reaches upward, the space between affording good shelter from the rain and shade from the sun. Here, too, during one of the famous fairs, a miniature "roundabout" was once set up for the delight of the tender youth of Abingdon who rode cockhorses in wild merriment for the price of one farthing.

But cockhorses and the like are not in true agreement with the placid atmosphere of Abingdon, whose shopkeepers take a special delight in telling chance customers, with assumed surprise, that "the town is very quiet today."

The Experience of Reading Dante

In my own experience of the appreciation of poetry I have always found that the less I knew about the poet and his work, before I began to read it, the better. A quotation, a critical remark, an enthusiastic essay, may well be the accident that sets one to reading a particular author; but an elaborate preparation of historical and biographical knowledge has always been to me a barrier. I am not defending poor scholarship; and I admit that such experience, solidified into a maxim, would be very difficult to apply in the study of Latin and Greek. But with authors of one's own speech, and even with some of those of other modern languages, the procedure is possible. At least, it is better to be spurred to acquire scholarship because you enjoy the poetry, than to suppose that you enjoy the poetry because you have acquired the scholarship. I was passionately fond of certain French poetry long before I could have translated two verses of it correctly. With Dante the discrepancy between enjoyment and understanding was still wider.

I do not counsel anyone to postpone the study of Italian grammar until he has read Dante, but certainly there is an immense amount of knowledge which, until one has read some of his poetry with intense pleasure—that is, with as keen pleasure as one is capable of getting from any poetry—is positively undesirable. In saying this I am avoiding two possible extremes of criticism. One might say that understanding of the scheme, the philosophy, the concealed meanings, of Dante's verse was essential to appreciation; and on the other hand one might say that these things were quite irrelevant, that the poetry in his poems was one thing, which could be enjoyed by itself without studying a framework which had served the author in producing the poetry but could not serve the reader in enjoying it. The latter error is the more prevalent, and is probably the reason why many people's knowledge of the Comedy is limited to the Inferno, or even to certain passages in it. The enjoyment of the Divine Comedy is a continuous process. If you get nothing out of it at first, you probably never will; but if from your first deciphering of it there comes now and then some direct shock of poetic intensity, nothing but laziness can deaden the desire for fuller and fuller knowledge.

What is surprising about the poetry of Dante is that it is, in one sense, extremely easy to read. It is a test (a positive test, I do not assert that it is always valid negatively), that genuine poetry can communicate before it is understood.—T. S. ELIOT, in "Selected Essays, 1917-1932." (London: Faber. New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Mountaineering With Vachel Lindsay

We saw now the wonderful cathedral-shaped mountain behind us, blue and white and scarred and crumpled. It lifted its clerestory with grandiosity up into the colder and rarer air. Its rivelled snow hung in great white copes; its earthquake rents and chasms yawned, and its dreadful steeps, up which no man ever climbed, drew sternly and austerely up to summits and spires and towers. Grandiose mountain! And what little flies, what microscopical insects we were upon it!

We came to the top of the Valley of Boulder Creek, stretching away from the heart of the Rockies to the tents of the Indians and the indeterminate plains, one of the grandest of views to my companion, who loves the prairie like the prairie child, an aperçu of America seen from the mountains. "That is what we want to get," said Vachel, "a Rocky Mountain point of view on all things American. That is the true meaning of calling it a national park."

"Not only that, but a world-point-of-view can be found," said I. "That is why it was called Going-to-the-Sun Mountain—the sun sees everything."

We turned, however, into a wild and obscure region and blundered and staggered among a miscellany of all kinds of boulders. Blue lakelets and pools lay at the foot of djinns of snow, and there were dreadful iceberg-like reflections in the weird blueness of the water. We camped on a plateau, or rather in a wide, high trough surrounded by mountain-sides, and we made a fire of old resinous roots and stumps of dead, dwarfed trees. There were shallow lakes in sight, but the way to them was over undulating quaking moss. Mists encircled us before nightfall and made our fire ghostly. We lay all night in a great stillness, and the fire glowered and smouldered and the mist uneasily crept into rain with a breeze or settled again into mist with the calm.

We had supper that evening in a great, open mountain space, with glaciers as large as cities brooding and impending over abysses, and we looked downward to dark and gloomy rising forests gone tired on their way up towards us, and we looked upwards to the grandeur of snow-covered crags and tumultuous, heaven-climbing waves of rock. Vachel fried the beans to an accompaniment of rhythmical remarks. Poetry possessed us both. All about us was in grand, romantic, heroic strain. Vachel remarked how the forests were like harps with long harp strings, and the strings were the lines which mountain stones and avalanches had furrowed there for ages.—STEPHEN GRAHAM, in "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies." (New York: Appleton.)

God, Our Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a priceless thing it is to have a friend! How many times in our experience do we either rejoice in the fact that we have someone to whom we can confide our heart's desires, with whom we may share our innermost thoughts, or else long for such a one with whom we may share our joys, or to whom we may turn in the hour of trial for help and encouragement.

True friendship, based upon love and unselfishness, upon understanding and mutual esteem, is one of the greatest human possessions one may have. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, evidently appreciated the value of true friendship, for she says in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248), "One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." On the other hand, one of the saddening plights that sometimes seem to afflict mortals is to be apparently friendless and alone. The Bible relates a number of instances of wonderful friendships, among the most striking, perhaps, being those of Ruth and Naomi, and David and Jonathan. What love is expressed in those beautiful words of Ruth to Naomi, "Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God"!

Yet, beautiful and wonderful as human friendships may be, in the vicissitudes of earthly experience many things occur that interrupt the joy and harmony of many of them. Friends are parted, and sometimes, alas, estranged. We are apt to grieve for the good friends that seem lost to us. Then wise is he who, if separation seems to come, will yet rejoice in the joy that has been his, remembering past happiness with gladness and gratitude; for the goodness and beauty of past friendships, retained in memory, should bring us peace and sunshine whenever we permit our thought to dwell on them. Or else again, perhaps the friendship we once esteemed so highly turned out to have been based upon a sense of mere personal desire or attraction, and we found, with the passing of time, that what we had thought to be gold was but base metal, and that it tarnished and corroded in our hands. Fooled by the lure of personal sense, we had based friendship on a foundation that could not endure.

No matter what human experiences we may have had, however, we all have one Friend, from whom we can never for an instant be separated; to whom we can go for consolation, for help and succor when trials seem to come, and with whom we can likewise share our happiness and our joys. And this Friend is indeed none other than God. Does it seem fantastic or impossible that we should regard God as our Friend? Does He seem so far away that we are separated from Him and are unable truly to know Him? That is what mortal sense would have us believe; and that, primarily, is where all our woes and troubles arise. But in Christian Science we learn that God, our Father-Mother, is ever near us; indeed, there is no place where God is not, since He is infinite and omnipresent Spirit, and we are His children. But is it really possible to talk with God? Yes, indeed! Why not? In Exodus we read, "And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." Abraham likewise is referred to in Scripture as "the Friend of God." Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 308), "The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man."

Christian Science is the revealed truth concerning God and His spiritual creation; and in the degree that we understand its teaching, and put that understanding into practice, we are enabled to commune with God, to turn to Him at all times, assured of His protection, certain that He will hear and answer righteous prayer. There is no situation so unpromising, no problem so severe, but God can and will save us if we prayerfully, trustingly, seek His aid. In humble, penitent communion with God the sinner may seek and find the cleansing touch of Love; the sick and sorrowing may find healing and comfort. The lonely heart finds solace and peace in the consciousness of His presence, and losing self in a larger understanding of spiritual love, wakes to find itself blessed with friends, and a deeper and more satisfying sense of love and brotherhood.

Every prayer in Christian Science is talking with God; every treatment in Christian Science practice is communion with God, the divine source, the Principle of all being; and in this spiritual communion, where the material senses, with all their discordant clamor, are silenced, thought is lifted into the very presence of God, the infinite and eternal All. In this holy place, in this pure consciousness of eternal Truth, all is good. Thus is Truth proved the victor over sin, sickness, loneliness—all error; and we surely find that in God we have indeed the Friend, ever at hand, with whom we may walk and talk every hour of the day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Gud er vår Venn

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVILKET uvurderlig gode er det ikke å ha en venn! Hvor mange ganger gleder vi oss ikke over at vi har en til hvem vi kan betro vårt hjertes ønsker, med hvem vi kan dele våre innerste tanker, eller hvor ofte lenges vi ikke efter å ha en sådan venn som vi kan dele våre gleder med eller gå til i prøvelsens time for å søke hjelp og opmuntring!

Sant vennskap, basert på kjærlighet og uselviskhet, på forståelse og gjensidig aktelse, er et av de største menneskelige goder nogen kan ele. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Christian Science, erkjente tydeligvis hvilket verd sant vennskap har, for hun sier i sin bok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 248): "Det forundrer oss at en venn nogensinne kan synes å være annet enn vakker." En av de triste erfaringer som undertiden synes å hjemsøke dødelige, er imidlertid å være tilsynelatende vennløs og alene. Bibelen beretter om flere tilfelle av vidunderlig vennskap; blandt de mest fremtredende er kan hende vennskapet mellem Rut og No'omi og mellem David og Jonatan. Hvilken kjærlighet er ikke uttrykt i Ruts vakre ord til No'omi: "Søk ikke å overtale mig til å forlate dig og vende tilbake! For dit du går, vil jeg gå, og hvor du blir, vil jeg bli; ditt folk er mitt folk, og din Gud er min Gud!"

Skjønt og vidunderlig som menneskelig vennskap kan være, hender det dog under det jordiske livs omskiftelser hyppig ting som i mange tilfelle avbryter et vennskaps glede og harmoni. Venner skilles, og undertiden inntrer det dessverre et kjølig forhold mellem dem. Vi er tilbøielige til å sørge over de gode venner vi synes å ha mistet. Vis er den som, hvis adskillelse synes å komme, allikevel vil fryde sig over den glede han har hatt, og tenker på sin tidligere lykke med glede og takknemlighet; for når det gode og skjønne ved tidligere vennskap bevares i erindringen, skulde det bringe oss fred og solskinn hver gang vi lar tanken dvele ved det. Eller det kan hende at det vennskap vi en gang satte så høit, viste sig å ha vært basert på en følelse av blott og bart personlig ønske eller tiltrekning, og vi fant ut, efter som tiden gikk, at hvad vi hadde trodd var gull, bare var et mindre edelt metall, og at det tapte sin glans og begynte å hentæres når vi fikk det i hånden. Nærret av den personlige sanses forlokkelser hadde vi basert vårt vennskap på et grunnlag som ikke kunde holde.

Uansett hvilke menneskelige erfaringer vi kan ha hatt, har vi imidlertid alle én Venn, fra hvem vi aldri kan være skilt selv et øieblikk, til hvem vi kan gå og finne trøst, hjelp og støtte når prøvelser synes å komme, og med hvem vi likeledes kan dele vår lykke og våre gleder. Og denne Venn er i sannhet ingen annen enn Gud. Synes det fantastisk eller umulig å betrakte Gud som vår Venn? Synes Han å være så langt borte at vi er skilt fra Ham og er ute av stand til virkelig å kjenne Ham? Det er dette de dødelige sanser vilde få oss til å tro, og det er i første rekke her alle våre lidelser og plager opstår. Men i Christian Science lærer vi at Gud, vår Fader-Moder, alltid er nær oss, ja, at der ikke er noget sted hvor Gud ikke er, eftersom Han er uendelig og allestedsnærværende Ånd og vi er Hans barn. Men er det virkelig mulig å tale med Gud? Ja, i sannhet! Hvorfor ikke? I Annen Mosebok leser vi: "Og Herren talte til Moses åsyn til åsyn, likesom en mann taler med sin venn" [eng. bibelovers.]. Abraham omtales likeledes i Skriften som "Guds venn". Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (s. 308): "De Sjele-inspirerte patriarker hørte Sannhetens stemme, og talte med Gud likeså bevisst som menneske taler med menneske."

Christian Science er den åpenbarede sannhet med hensyn til Gud og Hans åndelige skapelse; og i samme grad som vi forstår dens lære og gjør praktisk bruk av denne lære, blir vi satt i stand til å ha samfund med Gud, å vende oss til Ham til enhver tid, forvisset om Hans beskyttelse, sikker på at Han vil høre og besvare rettferdige bønner. Det finnes ingen situasjon så håpløs, intet problem så vanskelig, at ikke Gud kan og vil frelse oss hvis vi andektig og tillitsfullt søker Hans hjelp. I ydmykt samfund med Gud kan den angergivne synder søke og finne Kjærlighetens berøring som gjør ham ren; de syke og sørgende kan finne helbredelse og trøst. Den ensomme finner trøst og fred i bevisstheten om Hans nærvær, og ved å tape jeget av syne gjennem en høiere forståelse av åndelig kjærlighet våkner han til erkjennelsen av at han er omgitt av venner og har en dypere og mere tilfredsstillende opfatning av kjærlighet og broderskap.

Enhver bønn i Christian Science er samtale med Gud; enhver behandling under utøvelsen av Christian Science er samfund med Gud, all tilværelses guddommelige kilde eller Prinsipp; og i dette åndelige samfund, hvor de materielle sanser med deres høie og disharmoniske rop er bragt til taushet, blir tanken løftet og er til stede hos Gud, det uendelige og evige Alt. På dette hellige sted, i denne rene bevissthet som den evige Sannhet skjenker, er alt godt. Således blir det bevist at Sannheten seirer over synd, sykdom, ensomhet—all villfarelse; og vi finner til visse at vi i Gud i sannhet har den alltid nærværende Venn, som vi kan tale med under all vår ferd hver time på dagen.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

In a Museum

The grace of a Tanagra figurine;
A golden goblet bearing still the print
Of that perfection which has ever been
Dreamed of by those who labored without stint—
Such treasures are not set apart to be
Hoarded by sage historians who sift
Only the dustheaps of Antiquity,
Losing a far more cherishable gift!

I need not ask that Rome be built anew,
Or search the archives of an age gone by,
To read what still is beautiful and true,
Known to another sense, a keener eye
That sees beyond the symbol and the name
Something as changeless and as pure as flame!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Gentian in Galway

At the top of the old quarry
There is gentian in April;
Blue gentian like deep blue stars;
Bluer than harebells or wild hyacinths;
As deep blue as the deep blue of delphiniums.
The grass is short cropped by the sheep;
But they have left the gentian, lying warm in the sun,
To be picked and put in handkerchiefs
By the children.
Nobody but us knows about the gentian;
It is ringed half round with furze bushes;
So that when you have filled your handkerchiefs
And go down the hill by the sheep path,
You can stop just a little to pick some yellow furze blossoms,
Crushing them in your hand, in your fingers—
Warm-scented furze blossoms—
Thinking:
Soon it will be Easter.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Last Hour Rally In Stock Market Sends Prices Up

Trend Throughout Most of Session Is Uneven —Airplanes Up

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Stocks rallied briskly in the last hour today following earlier irregularity. Declines of fractions to around a point were replaced by similar advances.

U. S. Smelting rose 4 points. International Nickel gained 2, and American Telephone, Case and Johns-Manville a point or more each.

Aircraft shares retained a substantial part of initial advances of 1 to 3.

There was an early but brief upward flurry in the aviation stocks on the news that the air-mail is to be returned to private carriers.

Most other equity groups failed to follow, and in the early afternoon mildly easier tendencies prevailed among leading shares. Traders appeared to be waiting for further impulses from the Potomac.

Federal Regulation

The financial sector continued to watch closely the activities of the NRA authorities in the movement for shorter working hours and higher wages.

A number of share traders were said to have withdrawn from the market until a clear view of this important employment plan can be obtained.

Brokerage house worries over the prospects of a bill for the federal regulation of stock exchanges passing at this session of Congress were tempered somewhat by word that the automotive strike situation was not so threatening. Michigan motor companies reported operations were back to normal and that labor was not expected to take any further strike action until the conclusion of hearings before the National Labor Board at Washington next Wednesday.

Bond Market Hesitant

U. S. Government securities again had the distinction during the early trading of being the only group in the bond market to show anything like uniformity in upward trend. Corporate divisions had a fair number of gainers, but the general tone, as in recent sessions, was marked by indecision and irregularity.

Federal issues appealed favorably influenced by the relatively small volume of the Treasury's March 15 financing, which was limited to approximately $460,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness maturing on that date.

Both Treasury and Liberty loans were higher from the start, with the former improving most substantially. Early gains in the Treasurys ranged from 3-32s to 13-32s of a point while Liberty issues rose 2-32s to 6-32s.

High-grade corporate issues held well within a narrow range, while secondary loans followed an uneven course under limited trading.

In the low-priced rail group Alleghany Corporation issues continued a bit erratic from the force of Tuesday's heavy selling movement. The 5s of 1950 yielded a point early, but made up about half by midday. Some loans of Erie, Columbia Gas & Electric, American Smelting & Refining, Detroit Edison, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific and Standard Oil of New York entered higher ranges, although gains were limited to fractions.

Holders were willing to concede fractions in such loans as Santa Fe 4s, Canadian Pacific debentures, National Dairy 5½s, New York Central 5s and Chile Copper 5s.

Trading was slow in the foreign divisions. Belgian issues added slightly to recent gains, and some of the Germans tended to sag. Most other groups were steady.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Wednesday	80.1	86.2	86.7	84.3
Week ago	79.7	85.7	86.3	83.9
Month ago	79.4	86.1	86.3	83.6
Year ago	58.3	57.0	75.6	63.6
Two yrs ago	70.2	77.1	84.9	77.4
Three yrs ago	88.8	103.6	100.8	97.7
High (1934)	80.7	87.4	87.4	85.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	12.15	12.25	12.07	12.25	
July	12.26	12.36	12.18	12.36	+.16
October	16.34	12.50	12.24	12.48	+.20
December	12.42	12.60	12.40	12.59	+.23
January	12.44	12.59	12.45	12.59	+.19

Spots 12.45, up 15 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.21	—.07
July	6.22	6.26	6.17	6.21	—.04
October	6.19	6.20	6.17	6.19	—.03
December	6.21	6.21	6.19	6.20	—.04

Lecture on Living Protection

A Lawren Brown, statistician and lecturer, invites the public to hear him speak on "Living Protection," or "The Blind Spot of Science," in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. No admission fee is charged. He is the author of "Tom Swamp to Metropolis in 100 Years" and co-author of the book, "Crime for Profit," published by the National Institute on Mercenary Crime. Mr. Brown represents the public relations department of Investors Syndicate, Minneapolis.

Maytag Profits Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The Maytag Company reports for 1933 net profits of $1,204,503, equivalent after annual dividend requirements on the $6 first preferred stock to $2.97 a share on the 285,488 shares of preference stock. This compares with net profits for 1932 of $100,773, equivalent to $1.70 a share on the first preferred stock. Net sales in 1933 were $8,589,053, compared with $5,143,063 in 1932.

Schiff Co. Income

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Schiff Company reports 1933 net income of $569,169, equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.17 a common share, compared with $219,189, or $1.89 a share, in 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 8	Last Mar. 7
11⅞	6¾	..	Adams Express	3000	9½	9¼	9½	9½
24	16	1	Adams Millis	7000	32¾	31¼	32¾	32
11¾	7¾	..	Addressograph	1700	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	9⅞
7¾	5½	..	Advance Rumely	200	6	6	6	5¾
9⅞	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	900	8½	8	8	8
106¼	95½	3†	Air Reduction	700	98⅛	97½	98½	98¼
23⅛	19¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8700	20⅝	19⅜	20⅜	20
5¼	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	7700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
14⅜	8½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2000	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	8⅞
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
168¾	144	8	Allied Chem	1000	150¼	149¾	150¼	148½
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	19½	18⅝	19⅜	19
6⅝	4	..	Amal Leather	4000	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	..
41	25	..	Amal Leather pf	1900	41	37½	41	38
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1700	48¼	46⅜	46	47⅜
36	25¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	29¾	28¼	29	28¾
23	14⅛	..	Am Bank Note	100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	48¼	44	44	45¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Bet Sugar	700	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9¼
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	56	56	56	58¼
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	1400	32¾	31	32	32⅝
107¾	94¼	4	Am Can	3700	101	99¾	101⅝	99⅝
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	29	27⅝	28⅜	28
54½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	51	50	50½	50½
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	300	10¼	10	10	10⅛
55	46¾	3	Am Chicle	300	53	53	53	55
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	4400	53¼	51	53¼	51½
10½	6	..	Am European	200	8	8	8	8¼
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3000	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9¾
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
26	12	..	Am & For Pow6	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	19½	19½	19½	19
40⅜	30⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	37	37	37	35½
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
45	35¼	.6	Am Ice pf	700	43½	42	42½	43
11	6½	..	Am International	1900	9½	8⅝	9	8¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Am La France	300	1	1	1	1⅛
38¾	28¼	..	Am Locomotive	700	35	33½	35	34
73¼	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	71	71	71	73
9¾	3¾	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8	7¾	8	8
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	4900	23⅜	22¼	23¾	23⅝
31¼	21	1½	Am News	70	29½	28¾	29	29⅞
12¼	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	4700	9¾	9	9⅝	9
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	24⅝	23½	23⅞	24¼
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	11000	14¾	14	14⅜	14½
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	14700	24⅛	23½	24¾	24
80	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	49	49	49	48⅝
7¾	3¾	..	Am Seating	400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24	24	24	24
51½	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11000	45½	43⅜	45	43½
109½	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	109	109	109	109
84½	71¼	..	Am Smelt & R6 pf	100	81	80	80½	82
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	21¾	20¼	21⅝	20½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	52¼	52¼	52¾	51½
110¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108½	108½	108½	108½
125¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	7000	121⅞	119¾	121¼	119⅝
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	10	10	10	10
38¾	17⅝	..	Am Type Fr pf	400	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	4000	20½	20⅛	20½	20¼
80	54	6*	Am Wat 1pf	100	75	75	75	73¼
17⅛	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	1700	13½	12⅞	13½	13⅜
83¾	61⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1400	73½	72	73½	72½
14⅞	8¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	10	10	10	10
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	11900	15⅝	14⅛	15⅜	14⅛
88⅛	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	80	88	88	88	88
9½	7	..	Andes Copper	100	7	7	7	7
67⅜	44¼	..	Armour Ill A	4000	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2000	3	2¾	3	2¾
64½	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2000	59	57⅞	58¾	58
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	600	8⅝	6½	8⅝	6¼
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2000	16	15¼	15½	15⅝
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	2700	66⅜	64¼	66¼	64½
85½	70⅛	3.30	Atchison pf	200	81½	81	81½	80¾
54¾	39	..	Atl Coast Line	1700	48	46	47¼	47⅛
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	900	44	43⅜	43⅝	44½
38¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	3100	31½	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜
11⅛	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	9	9	9	..
98	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	98	98	98	98
57¼	47⅜	2	Auburn Auto	14100	58¾	54	55	54½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	2700	16	14⅞	16	15
59	39½	3	Austin Nichols A	80	56	54	56	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	27900	8¾	7¾	8	7⅞

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	7000	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	13
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	51⅞	51¼	51½	49
34½	32¼	..	Balt & Ohio	19100	30	28⅝	30	29⅝
37⅜	34⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	33	32½	33	33
109	95⅞	7	Bangor & Aro pf	30	101	100	100	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	1310	5⅜	4⅞	5	5⅛
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	120	30	28½	30½	28¾
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	4000	8¾	8¼	8½	8⅜
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
14½	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	6000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
14¼	12½	1½	Beneft Ind L	1000	13⅞	13¾	13⅜	13½
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	7000	19⅜	18½	19⅜	18½
33⅜	26½	.25b	Best & Co	2700	32⅞	32¼	32½	32⅝
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	11000	44	42⅜	44	43½
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	74½	74	74½	75½
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	50	37⅝	36½	37⅝	37¼
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1500	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14
56¼	50	..	Blumenthal pf	60	51½	51	51½	51
68⅝	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	56⅝	56	56½	56½
27½	19¾	1.60	Borden	3000	25⅞	25	25½	22⅞
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	3700	25	23⅝	24¾	24
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	6700	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜
48¼	30	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	31	30	31	30½
10⅛	7	..	Brunswicke Balke	1100	8½	7¾	8⅛	8
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	8⅛
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13	11½	12	12⅛
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1900	6⅛	5⅞	6	5⅞
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	33	30	33	30¼
5⅞	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	800	13½	12⅞	13½	13
5⅞	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	500	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	12½	12½	12½	13
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	800	17	16¼	17	16½
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
6	3½	..	Bush Term deb	100	6	6	6	..
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	3½	3½	3½	..
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	3500	27¾	26¼	27⅝	27
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	10	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57½

—C—

27¼	18¾	*.25b	Calif Packing	400	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24⅜
1⅞	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	2900	15	14⅝	15	15
6⅝	4	..	Camel & Hecla	300	5¼	5	5¼	5
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry		24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24½
17½	12⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	5400	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16⅛
33	28½	1†	Cannon Mills	500	31½	31	31	32
86⅞	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	4900	73½	70⅞	73½	71⅝
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2100	29½	28½	29⅝	28½
3¼	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¼
44⅞	33⅜	..	Celanese Corp	6300	40	38½	40	38⅝
4⅜	2¼	..	Celotex Co	800		3¼	4	4
14⅛	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	80	11¾	11	11¼	11¼
32½	27⅛	11½	Central Aguirre	600	26½	26⅜	26½	26½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	3900	36½	34½	36⅛	34½
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5¾
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	39⅝	38	39⅝	40
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	43¾	42⅞	43¾	34
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	10	9½	10	9⅝
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1500	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4900	10¾	10¼	10⅞	.10¼
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	7200	13⅞	12¼	13¼	12⅞
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	24	22¼	24	23
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅝
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19	19	19	19
1¼	⅝	..	Chi St P Min & O pf	10	7	7	7	..
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	900	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	5
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	8
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chicksaha Cot O	400	27	26½	27	27
11⅞	8	..	Childs Company	3300	10¾	9¾	10½	10
60¾	49⅞	1	Chrysler	52600	54¼	51⅞	54¼	52¾
24⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	600	22	21	22	21⅜
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	1400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5¼	3	..	City Stores A vtc	600	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
21⅝	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	810	20½	19⅛	20	19⅞
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	34	34	34	..
17⅜	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	7800	17¼	16⅛	17⅜	16
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	3900	25½	24¼	25¼	25½
92½	79	7	Collins & A pf	30	92½	92½	92½	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	60	34	33	34	32
2⅜	1⅛	..	*Colo & So 1pf	30	25½	25¼	25½	28
19¼	11¼	.80b	Columbia Gas	8600	15⅝	15	15½	15¼
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	25	24½	24½	24⅝
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1200	66¾	64½	66¾	65
30½	18⅝	1	*Comm Credit	5500	31¾	28¾	30½	28⅛
38	28	3	Comm Cred A	700	49	48¼	49	48
30	24	2	*Com Cr 8% pf B	50	29	29	29	29
56⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	57⅛	54½	57	54½
103½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	102½	102½	102½	101¾
36¾	26½	.60	Commw Solvents	10600	27⅝	26	27⅛	26⅝
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	9500	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	*Comwlth &S 6pf	400	38	38	38	38½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	600	28⅝	27½	28	28½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4¼	4¼	4⅝	4½
17½	10⅜	.50b	*Consol Film I pf	1500	16½	16¼	16⅝	16¼
47¾	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	9900	39	38	39	38½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	88	87½	87½	87½
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3	3	3	3⅜
14¼	9¾	.28b	*Consol Oil	9600	12¾	12¼	13⅜	12⅝
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	5	5	5	5
2½	1	..	Consol Textile	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
9¼	6⅛	..	Container A	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
14¼	9¾	..	Container B	2200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
14⅞	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	..
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1100	78½	76⅞	78½	77⅜
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	30½	30¼	30¼	30
23⅜	11⅛	..	Cont Motors	900	2	2	2	2
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	5100	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅝
84½	71¼	3	Corn Products	1900	71¾	71	71½	71½
142	135	7	Corn Prod pf	10	140½	140½	140½	140½
9⅞	3¾	..	Cosy	900	7¼	7	7¼	7
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	500	33	32½	32½	33
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	2300	14½	14	14⅜	14
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	31	30	31	30
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1900	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	5½
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	33	31½	33	32
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	700	2¼	2	2	2⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	7¼	7	7¼	7
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	45⅞	44½	45⅞	44
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2700	22	21½	22	21
67	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	1200	67	64¼	66½	63½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	23500	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4900	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½

—D—

15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14⅜	14¼	14½	..
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	3200	30¼	29	29⅝	29¾
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	2200	63	61	62	62¼
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	4500	28⅞	27¼	28⅞	28
11⅞	7⅝	..	Denver R G pf	500	9	9	9	9¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	400	80	80	80	80
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	45	45	45	45⅝
28½	24⅜	1	Diamond Match	200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝
37⅞	32	1†	Dome Mines	6600	37½	36⅜	37½	36
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	11000	23⅜	21¼	22½	20⅝
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	15½	15½	15½	..
11¼	7½	..	Dresser B	100	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9⅜
103⅞	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	11200	98	95	98	98¼
119¾	118	6	du Pont deb	100	119¾	119¾	119¾	113⅞
23	6¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	21½	20	21½	..
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	99	99	99	..

—E—

12⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1400	11	10⅜	11	10¾
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	89½	88¾	89½	87¼
22⅝	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	6100	20	19	20	19⅝
19¼	11⅜	..	Elfingen Schild	100	18	18	18	17½
31⅜	18¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	17800	29⅝	28½	29½	28½
99	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	98½	98½	98½	98
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	900	6¼	6	6¼	6
7½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3600	6½	6½	6¼	6½
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5100	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	700	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¾
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	400	13½	13	13½	13¼
52	44	2	*Elec Sto Battery	700	47	47	47	47
63	15	3	Endicott Johnson	100	58	58	58	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	18	18	18	..

10⅜	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
24⅞	11⅞	..	Erie RR	2400	21½	20¼	21½	21
37⅝	18	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	34¼	32½	34¼	36
22	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
14⅜	7¼	.80	Eureka Vacuum	900	13⅜	12	13⅜	12½
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	5800	21⅛	20	21¼	20¾
8½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	1000	8½	6¾	8¾	..

—F—

7¾	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	30	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
5⅝	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	4½	4½	4½	4½
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15½
41	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	32	32	32	35
61	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	55	55	55	..
8⅜	6⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
5⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	4	4	4	4½
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
31	22⅝	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
24½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In

Financial: News and Comment

Treasury Offers Four-Year Notes To Bear 3 P. C.

Refunds $460,099,000 Certificates Maturing on March 15

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau yesterday offered holders of $460,099,000 in Treasury certificates maturing March 15 an opportunity to exchange their securities for four-year 3 per cent notes.

His announcement of March 15 financing, holding the sale of new securities exactly to the maturing issue and eliminating cash subscriptions, came as a surprise to market circles which had expected a much larger borrowing.

Several explanations immediately were suggested by those who have followed the situation. One was that the Administration had revised downward its own estimate of recovery spending during this fiscal year. Another was the Government wished to refrain from another trip to the money market until after spring industrial activity is further along.

Treasury spending since the first of the year is still more than $5,000,000,000 less than the $11,000,000,000 figure forecast by President Roosevelt in his budget message. This big gap had supported the belief the Treasury would use its March financing operations to increase its cash balance.

This balance stands at $4,874,000,000 but $2,810,000,000 of this is gold profit which has been segregated from ordinary spending funds.

On the basis of forecast outlays, a $2,000,000,000 balance was not considered large especially with a billion dollar maturity in April. More financing is set for that time, possibly an exchange offering of bonds.

Despite Mr. Roosevelt's budget message statement that $6,000,000,000 of new money would be "borrowed" for recovery costs, the small size of the March issue started new rumors that the President might shift his plans and issue noninterest-bearing circulation notes to retire the bonds.

He has authority to do so up to $3,000,000,000, and is known to believe such an action would not be inflationary. A sinking fund would have to be set up for the gradual retirement of the notes.

The new note issue will be dated March 15, and mature March 15, 1938. It will be exempt from all taxation. Applications will be received at the Treasury, Federal Reserve Banks and branches.

Holding Companies' Stockholders Asked To Pay Assessment

DETROIT, March 8 (AP) — Judge Johnson J. Hayes in Federal Court ruled today that stockholders in the Detroit Bankers Company and the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., must pay the assessments levied against them for the benefit of depositors in the closed First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce.

The Detroit Bankers and the Guardian Union group were holding companies for the banks which were closed Feb. 14, 1933, by proclamation of Gov. William A. Comstock.

Judge Hayes' decision was announced in a statement of his findings of fact. He explained he would draft his formal decree within the next 30 days. An appeal from the decision is considered inevitable.

The assessments on Detroit Bankers stock aggregate approximately $25,000,000; those on Guardian group stock total $10,000,000. Individual assessments have been computed at $14.05 a share on Detroit Bankers stock and $6.43 a share on Guardian group stock.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8 — How well the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company weathered the financial storms during the last four years or more is set forth in the seventy-sixth annual report of the company just issued.

An outstanding feature of the company's operations is that five policy holders from various parts of the country are appointed annually as a special committee to make a separate finding of the company's affairs for the policy holders. The annual statement says in part:

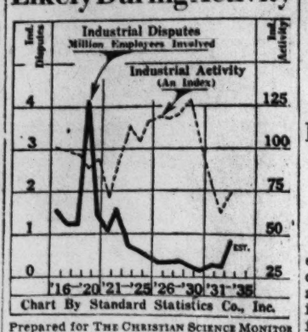
The company closes the year as its financial statement shows with more than $10,000,000 of cash on hand and in banks, and more than $44,000,000 in government bonds.

Notwithstanding disturbed conditions of business, the company continued its increased dividend scale of 1929 through 1930, 1931 and 1932. The apportionment for 1933 was reduced by approximately 5 per cent of the 1929 scale.

At the end of 1932 the insurance in force in your company was $3,998,518,061. The new business for 1933 was $191,002,509, represented by 53,043 policies.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 70 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq
Elevated Transfer Station
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 15

Industrial Disputes Likely During Activity



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS INDICATED by the accompanying chart, labor disturbances are likely to occur in periods of greatest activity and relative scarcity of labor; the early post-war period is a typical situation.

However, the peak of strikes usually lags for a considerable period behind recovery, as labor requires some time to strengthen its financial resources before running the risks of protracted unemployment.

There is every reason to believe that somewhat similar tendencies will prevail in the present instance.

Advises Colombian Bond Owners Not To Accept Scrip Offer

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The committee for the Republic of Colombia dollar bonds, headed by Richard Washburn Child, issued a statement through Douglas Bradford, secretary, yesterday, calling the latest proposal of the republic to issue scrip in lieu of interest payments on its external debt "an unsatisfactory substitute."

"This is another attempt to foist on the American holder of Colombian dollar bonds an unsatisfactory substitute for the interest payments which they are entitled to receive," the statement said.

"The first of these was an offer in June, 1933, when the republic announced that it would pay the coupons representing interest on its external national 6 per cent bonds, 1-3 in cash and 2-3 in non-interest bearing scrip.

"The scrip, when issued, was at one time as low as 5 cents on the dollar. This means that holders of these bonds who accepted the offer, surrendered their semiannual $30 coupons in exchange for $10 in cash and $20 in scrip for which they were offered $1 to $5 in the market. The total cash return was thus $11 to $15 for the $30 coupon or $22 to $30 for the year, or less than 4¼ to 3 per cent of these 6 per cent national bonds.

"The committee repeats the firm conviction that the offer made March 7 in no sense can be construed as representing the republic's capacity to pay and strongly advises against acceptance of the offer."

Canadian Lumber Outlook Brighter

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—A brighter situation for the Canadian lumber industry was predicted by J. S. Bock, Montreal, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in his address to the annual meeting which opened here yesterday.

Exports to the United Kingdom have been strikingly higher in recent months, Mr. Bock pointed out, and improving conditions in the United States should open a greater field for use of Canadian woods.

"I believe that due to the very strong stand taken by the President of the United States and backed up by Congress, there will be a steady improvement in business in that country, which would, naturally, include an increased consumption of lumber and forest products generally. We may, I think, hope to obtain a reasonable share of this increased business."

Engineers Public Service 1933 Earnings Off 7 P.C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The consolidated income statement of Engineers Public Service Company and subsidiaries for 1933, given in the pamphlet report just made public, shows a balance for Engineers preferred stock of $1,376,627 after all charges including retirement reserves and preferred dividend requirements of subsidiaries. This compares with a balance of $4,190,052 in 1932.

Gross earnings amounted to $41,841,663, a decline of 7 per cent from the previous year's gross of $44,835,078. Operating expenses were reduced 7 per cent to $19,013,707 in 1933 as compared with $20,390,708 in 1932.

Chicago Making New Bid for Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8—A new bid for foreign trade is being made by the Chicago Association of Commerce through the preparation of an up-to-date foreign trade directory similar to that issued in 1931. The directory, containing names and addresses of all members engaged in foreign trade, will be distributed to 25,000 business men all over the world, as well as to foreign visitors to a Century of Progress exposition next summer.

Mexican Lines Has Sharp Rise in Freight Loadings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Carlot movements of the National Lines of Mexico during the first 11 months of 1933 totaled 242,182, an increase of 51,367 over the previous year.

Tonnage totaled 5,232,159, which was an increase of 637,000. Total passengers carried—7,534,198—represented an increase of more than 1,000,000 over 1932.

Court Says Sugar Institute Is Not To Be Dissolved

But Rules Many Practices Violating Sherman Act Must Be Stopped

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Federal Judge Julian W. Mack has declined to dissolve the Sugar Institute, an association of 15 large refiners of imported cane sugar, but ruled in favor of the Government's contention that many of the institute's practices violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

After denying the Government's petition for dissolving the institute, Judge Mack yesterday sustained allegations that methods of price fixing, granting freight rebates, storage charges and distribution are discriminatory.

In a 200-page decision, Judge Mack ruled "most of the relief demanded by the Government must be granted." He ordered decrees, embodying his findings, submitted for his signature.

The Government's suit contended activities of the institute were discriminatory and that they increased the price of sugar to consumers beyond justified levels. Dissolution was asked because of anti-trust law violations.

The refiners defended their methods by pleading the institute was organized to eliminate secret discrimination, fraud and waste. Judge Mack held the organization had gone much further than necessary to accomplish those ends.

More than 10,000 pages of testimony were taken in the trial of the suit, which was filed March 30, 1931. Trial began Feb. 9, 1932, and continued for more than a year. A 10-foot shelf of books, filled with briefs, affidavits and exhibits, accumulated during and after the trial.

Members of the institute distribute in the United States annually sugar valued at $500,000,000 wholesale.

Amtorg Executive Suggests Five-Year Credit for Russia

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Peter Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, discussed yesterday with trustees of the newly organized export-import bank, conditions and terms for purchases of American goods by Soviet Russia, which may include 500,000 bales of cotton.

At a meeting of the bank's trustees at the State Department, attended by Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Corporation, Mr. Bogdanov entered into a general discussion concerning the products the Soviet would be interested in buying in this country, and the credit attitude to be adopted by the bank.

Mr. Bogdanov will sail for Russia next week and was interested in securing all available information on the bank's proposed activities for a report to Moscow.

The Russians, Jones said, suggested a five-year credit but the bank trustees have not yet reached a decision. The cotton purchase is still in the negotiation stage.

The purchase of all kinds of machinery was also indicated as among the first deals in which Russia is interested.

The Amtorg Corporation in New York City is the sales and purchasing agent of Soviet Russia in the United States and has negotiated practically all deals between the Russian Government.

Seasonal Slump In Production of Gold

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Production of gold in the United States and Canada during January showed the seasonal decreases ordinary at this time, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics stated yesterday.

Output of American mines dropped to $235,000 fine ounces in January from 270,000 in December, but was still above that of a year ago when 210,000 ounces were reported.

Canadian output declined to 226,000 fine ounces from 248,000 ounces in December, and 233,000 ounces in January a year ago.

Production in South Africa in January amounted to 908,000 ounces, compared with 894,000 in December, and 967,000 ounces in January, 1933.

World production was estimated at 2,090,000 fine ounces in January, compared with 2,109,000 ounces in December.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Higher for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended March 4, 1934, totaled 4,451,617 bushels, as compared with 3,122,133 bushels in the previous week and 4,228,376 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 142,313,170 bushels, as compared with 209,042,059 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Canadians May Acquire Aircraft Stock Control

MONTREAL, March 8 (AP)—A change in the capital structure of Fairchild Aircraft which will enable Canadian interests to acquire the majority of the stock of the company was approved at a meeting of the board of directors.

Hubert M. Passmore, Montreal, formerly managing director, was elected president to replace Sherman M. Fairchild, New York, who organized the company in 1929.

Decision of the directors is subject to ratification by the shareholders in the near future.

Says United States Is Able To Bear Heavier Debt Burden

Could Carry Three Times English Debt Now Totaling $41,000,000,000, Says Institute—No Apparent Apprehension Over Increased Borrowings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9 — The United States would be able to bear a debt three to four times as large as Great Britain's and still carry on, it is shown in a comparison of the two countries' fiscal position by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. When the federal debt reaches its estimated maximum of nearly $32,000,000,000, it will still be less than England's current debt of about $41,000,000,000 under which England has managed to survive, the institute says.

Including the debts of the states and municipalities of this country and corresponding debts in England, the total public debt here will amount to $51,000,000,000 as compared with the total English debt of $48,000,000,000, or an excess of $3,000,000,000.

"There is apparently little popular apprehension over the sharp increase which has already taken place in the federal debt and which promises to take place before the budget is balanced," the institute declares. This is due to the general approval of the Administration's policies, that many people are cheeerful over prevailing conditions and giving little thought for the morrow, "while others who have more foresight are satisfied that the nation can support the heavy debt which it is incurring," according to the institute.

It is pointed out that this country's income and wealth are much greater than Great Britain's and thus able to bear a greater debt burden.

"According to estimates made in 1925, which are the latest available," the institute continues, "the national income of Great Britain amounted to $19,000,000,000 while the national wealth totaled $118,000,000,000. In the same year, according to estimates, the United States had an income of $79,000,000,000 while its wealth totaled $356,000,000,000. These figures indicate that the United States has an income four times as great as that of Great Britain and three times as much wealth.

"It is thus probable that the United States could support a debt three to four times as large as that of Great Britain and still manage to carry on. The prospective United States debt of $51,000,000,000 thus appears relatively small as compared with a debt ranging from $144,000,000,000 to $192,000,000,000 which it would need to total before it became as burdensome as Great Britain's debt."

This fact, however, does not seem to "warrant a too complacent attitude toward the increase in the federal debt," the institute warns.

News Notes—Russia

Trade Flight to Russia—Some time in May American consumer goods are to be introduced into the Russian market by a trade flight from New York. The project is being planned with the approval of the U. S. S. R. Foreign Office. At the end of the extensive flying schedule throughout the country, the plane, which is one of the largest in the United States, will carry back samples of Russian products suitable for American importation.

Flight Escorted—The U. S. S. R. is going to have a plane squadron to meet the American plane at the Soviet border and act as an escort to Moscow and all other cities to which the American plane flies. Any American manufacturer of consumer goods whose products are acceptable to the Soviet is qualified to participate in this flying exhibition.

Potential Market—Up to now, importations of American-made goods have been chiefly confined to raw materials, agricultural products and machinery. There is now a potential market in Russia for household electrical equipment, bicycles, cosmetics, shoes, talking machines, records, radios and waters. The Torgsin stores are going to display American goods. These stores were only 150 in number about a year ago, but interest in them has been developed, and now they number 1700.

Automobile Industry—The Amtorg Trading Corporation reports that the number of automobiles in Russia had quadrupled. Motorbus lines have increased by 150 per cent. Automobile roads have more than trebled, and greater gains than these are predicted under the Second Five-Year Plan. In the first Five-Year Plan, over 2,000,000,000 rubles were invested in road construction. In addition, many roads have been improved and bridges built and repaired. The highest automobile road in the world is now being built across the Pamir Mountains.

Tractor Production—The Soviet Union is now in the front rank of tractor manufacturers. Only 11 tractors were made in Russia in 1924. By Jan. 1, 1934, the new Soviet tractor industry had provided 184,000 tractors. The annual production is expected to reach 167,000 by 1937.

Machinery Shortage—Russia reports a great shortage of road-building machinery. The demand for most machines in 1932 was less than one-fifth satisfied. The Second Five-Year Plan calls for mechanization of road work to the extent of 70 per cent. The Amtorg says that the bulk of the machinery for this work will have to be imported.

Petroleum Exports—Russia is supplying an increasingly larger proportion of Norway's petroleum imports. The Soviet is reported to have arranged for exclusive distributors in various districts of Norway, granting 10-year contracts on condition the distributors provide storage tanks, tank trucks and other necessary equipment. Gasoline exports to Norway amounted to 2404 metric tons during the third quarter of 1933, compared with 208 tons in the first half of 1933 and 1168 tons during the full year of 1932.

Barter With Poland—During 1933, Russian trade with Poland was featured by barter agreements. The Soviet accepted machinery and various rolled steel products in exchange for exports of fish and iron and manganese ores.

Denmark Gives Credit—The Øresund Chemical Factory of Denmark has given the Soviet a credit of four months for the delivery of 750 tons of chrysolite from Greenland. The agreement has been signed by the contracting parties alone without export credit facilities from the Government.

1933 Grain Crop—The Russian grain crop in 1933 established an all-time record for the country, reaching 89,800,000 metric tons. The harvest of other crops also showed substantial increases. The sugar-beet crop totaled 9,000,000 tons, 37 per cent above 1932.

Black Sea Exports—An increase of 23 per cent was registered in exports from Russian Black Sea ports passing Istanbul during January. The total volume of exports during the month amounted to 900,427 tons, compared with 728,042 tons in January, 1933: Exports from Russia passing Istanbul during 1933 amounted to 9,126,733 long tons, compared with 9,524,638 tons in the preceding year. Of these shipments, cereals represented 16 per cent, petroleum products 49 per cent, and minerals 25 per cent.

Live Stock Development—The basic means by which Russia has been counteracting the depletion of live stock has been the development of herds on state and collective farms. Approximately 1700 state live-stock farms have been organized and 130,000 commercial herds on collective farms. The latter include only cattle, hog and sheep herds, not counting the thousands of poultry, rabbit and bee-keeping enterprises conducted by collective farms.

Industrial Production—The Russian production plans for all industry in 1937, according to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, point the way for the expenditure of 92,700,000,000 rubles, as compared with 43,000,000,000 rubles in 1932, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan. On this basis, industrial production in 1937 should be 2.2 times that of 1932 and about eight times the pre-war figure.

Crude Oil Output Lower in January

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Production of crude petroleum in the United States was shown by Department of Commerce figures to have decreased slightly in January from December but to have been 12 per cent over January a year ago.

January production was 71,976,000 barrels compared with 72,060,000 barrels in December and 63,998,000 barrels in January, 1933.

Total demand for crude oil was 83,531,000 in January compared to 83,062,000 in December and 75,199,000 in January, 1933.

Stocks fell from 354,305,000 in December to 353,642,000 in January, compared with 335,351,000 in January a year ago.

Domestic demand for motor fuel was 29,519,000 in January compared with 28,787,000 in December and 26,510,000 in December, 1933.

Banks to Receive Big Sum From RFC

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Chairman Jones says the Reconstruction Corporation is prepared to disburse within the next 60 days $777,000,000 in preferred stock purchases and loans to banks already authorized.

Preferred stock purchases totaling $1,018,513,850 in 6191 banks have been authorized, he said, but of this only $476,632,000 has been distributed to 1898 banks.

Authorized loans to closed banks for payment of depositors through liquidation of frozen assets have totaled $884,875,000 for 2104 banks but of this, he said, there still remained $235,000,000 to be distributed.

"The distribution of this $777,000,000 which we expect to get out within the next 60 days promises to afford a decided impetus to the recovery program," he said.

Would Put Up British Prices By Money Lever

Leeds University Professor Joins Ranks of Currency Experimenters

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Prof. John Henry Jones of Leeds University, hitherto a sharp critic of President Roosevelt's recovery measures, has now come out with currency proposals of his own for British action directed toward reaching the comparable goal of restoring United Kingdom trade.

Professor Jones' proposals attract especial attention here as coming from one hitherto looked upon as a "sound money man" who so lately as last November in an address to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, said "I believe myself that the danger to Europe of the American policy is being understated rather than overstated in our newspapers at the present time."

Would Push Up Prices

The scheme which Professor Jones now sponsors has much in common with recommendations made in the past by such other British economists as Mr. Ralph G. Hawtrey and Mr. Reginald McKenna. It is published in the current issue of the monthly review of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions—a group not generally associated with currency experiments.

It adds a distinguished name to an already long list of experts who hold that the British Government has not yet gone far enough in the direction of implementing by currency action its own declared policy of raising commodity prices in the interest of trade recovery.

Professor Jones's scheme is to fill a two-fold need. It is to make for fuller employment of labor and capital. It is to facilitate the raising of commodity prices to pre-slump level.

Wants Easy Credit

He expresses a hope for eventual greater freedom of trade with other nations. But he points out that even without anything of the kind, much might be done to improve British domestic trade. For this purpose he would have the British government keep interest rates down thereby making for continuance of easy credit. He would have it further stimulate its "open market policy" (i.e. central bank purchases of securities) already favored officially at least in theory. He would take a new step in the same direction by reducing existing restrictions upon the volume of the British "fiduciary" (unbacked by gold) currency note issue, thereby enabling credit to respond more easily than at present to increased trade demands. His object here is "to establish a currency system sufficient to maintain the price-level of 1929, together with full employment for the industries and people of the country."

He would encourage capital expenditure on the part of state and municipal bodies, thereby putting more people to work.

He is in no uncertainty as to the results. "In many industries," he says, "prices already appear to have stiffened and if reinforced by this policy, the price-level may be expected in the near future to show a marked upward trend."

In this connection he uses expressions reminiscent of Mr. Hawtrey's terser dictum that the choice for Britain lies between monetary expansion and "more and better bankruptcies."

Sees Two Alternatives

Professor Jones says: "There seem to be only two alternatives available to the nation. One is to adjust costs by reducing wages (and adjusting relative wages by enforcing a greater reduction in the sheltered industries than in others) and by reducing the burden of capital charges. The other is to promote a rise in prices until a general level is reached appropriate to the burden of debts and of sheltered wages and allowing unsheltered wages to advance more rapidly than sheltered wages. The first alternative would mean a long series of bankruptcies and liquidations as well as serious industrial struggles, and it is not only impracticable, but also extremely undesirable, for which reason the second alternative seems to me justified."

Professor Jones also makes proposals regarding Britain's external money policy. He would for the time being keep sterling independent of the gold currencies of Europe. But he would not at present link the pound with the dollar. In explaining his reasons for this attitude he says—"The gold value of the dollar is now to be fixed between the limits of 50 and 60 per cent of its former value. While it still retained its former value it was able to maintain a price level of the pre-depression period. If a strong inflationist policy were pursued by the United States it would be possible for the dollar price level to rise to between 80 and 100 per cent above the 1929 level without destroying the new gold standard that may soon be established in that country. The possibility of such a rise of prices should be avoided in this country."

Is It Price Raising?

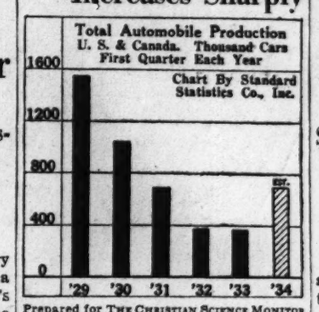
For this purpose Professor Jones would utilize the British Exchange Equalization Fund (£375,000,000 set aside in the Bank of England for smoothing out fluctuations in exchange), "possibly on a larger scale than in the past," to maintain rates of exchange "consistent with relative internal cost and price levels." He would also "maintain strict supervision of foreign investment."

Professor Jones does not appear to think that President Roosevelt's price-raising aims are sufficiently like his own to render Anglo-American coöperation practicable as yet.

On the other hand, his present position approaches so near to that of those who hold this to be feasible that a "sound money" organ here is already attacking him for inclining to what it describes as "the price-raising fallacy."

His scheme—though there may not be very much that is actually new in its proposals—is nevertheless significant as showing the route whereby cautious British opinion is coming round to currency conclusions far more daring than any to which the British Government, as advised by the Bank of England, has hitherto ventured to commit itself.

Automobile Output Increases Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE production for the current quarter is estimated at almost double that of the similar periods of the last two years and slightly higher than the figures for 1931.

Wholesale Prices Reverse Downtrend And Resume Advance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Reversing the downward movement of the preceding week, wholesale commodity prices generally resumed the upward trend which had been in evidence since the beginning of the year. In the regular weekly presentation of wholesale commodity prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., advances jumped from 12 in the previous week to 45 for the present week, while there were only 15 such advances in the like week of 1933.

The Dun report says in part:

"The grain markets, as a whole, showed moderate advances over the previous week. Renewed rumors of inflation, shrinking supplies in the interior, a further decline in visible supplies, and the removal of fears of drought in the winter wheat belt were leading factors in the market for wheat.

"The hide market has been unable to shake off the lethargy which has characterized its condition for more than a month. Tanners are not disposed to add to their holdings. The leather market, on the other hand, continues strong.

"After the comparatively heavy buying during the early weeks of the year, the wool market has turned dull, with the light demand centered largely on the finer territory wools. Prices, however, continue firm.

"Steadiness has characterized the metals markets during the week."

Atlas Corporation's Asset Value Gains

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—Atlas Corporation annual report discloses that the net asset value of the common stock as of Dec. 31, 1933, was $11.02 a share, as compared with $7.02 on Dec. 31, 1932, and $5.05 on Dec. 31, 1929.

This represents an increase in the net asset value during the last year of approximately 57 per cent and an increase of approximately 118 per cent since Dec. 31, 1929. According to the Standard Statistics Company's index of 90 common stocks, average common stock prices declined approximately 53 per cent during the period from Dec. 31, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1933.

Atlas Corporation is an investment company of the general management type, with no predisposition toward any particular class or type of securities. During the year the gross assets of the Atlas group increased from approximately $53,890,000 to approximately $121,336,000. Some of the increase in the gross assets was due to appreciation in the value of portfolio holdings, but more largely through the acquisition of controlling interest in Blue Ridge Corporation, Shenandoah Corporation, American Investors, Inc., and Pacific Eastern Corporation.

American Smelting Has $6,010,383 Profit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—American Smelting & Refining Company showed a profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, of $6,010,383, as compared with a loss of $4,506,175 in 1932, according to a report to the stockholders.

The net income for 1932 was equivalent to 77 cents a share on the common stock, after allowing the year's requirements of the two classes of preferred stock.

Airplane Companies In England Form Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Amalgamation of the Hawker Engineering Company and the Gloster Aircraft Company—firms engaged largely, but not exclusively, in the production of military aircraft both for the British Air Force and foreign countries, has been announced here.

The Gloster Company was the first to build an airplane specially for survey work, this type having been used for the extensive surveys which have been carried out in Africa. They also built one of the entries for the Schneider Cup of 1927. Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, who is building a yacht in another endeavor to bring back the America's Cup to Great Britain, is a director of the Hawker Company.

Cities Collecting On Average Only 74 P. C. of Taxes

Survey Shows Arrears 26 P. C. in 1933—Imperils Municipal Credit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The average American city collected less than three-fourths of its income in 1933, while in many instances municipal tax arrears exceeded 40 per cent, it is revealed in a study of 145 cities of over 50,000 population appearing in the current number of the National Municipal Review.

The study, which is the work of Frederick L. Bird, director of municipal research at Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., indicates that back of the financial difficulties that are imperiling municipal credit throughout this country, there is a startling tax delinquency record.

The study traces the growth of municipal tax delinquency since 1930, in which year the average deficit was 12.9 per cent. In 1931 it rose to 15.8 per cent. By the close of 1932 it had shot up to 22.1 per cent and at the close of last year it had reached the high mark of 26.3 per cent.

To correct the defects in the tax collection systems that the depression has revealed, Mr. Bird suggests: synchronizing tax collection periods with the fiscal year to avoid borrowing, installment payments, businesslike collection methods, discounts for prompt payment, penalties adequate to discourage delinquency, modification in the practice of making a municipality act as the collection agent of another, and elimination of duplicated collection administrations.

Providence, R. I., led the country last year with only 1.99 per cent tax delinquency. Others entitled to "honorable mention" include San Francisco, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Oakland, Denver, Bridgeport, Berkeley, Fresno, San Jose, Pueblo, Davenport, Binghamton and Troy.

Annual Statement Of International Harvester Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8—International Harvester's annual report for 1933 shows a net loss of $1,886,000 as compared with a loss of $7,582,000 in 1932.

Total sales were a little more than 5 per cent greater than in 1932, and the improved showing is attributed chiefly to economies in operating and distribution costs.

Adhering to the policy of 1931 and 1932, $10,000,000 was transferred from general reserves to surplus, leaving $5,000,000 in the general or blanket reserves.

The company closed the year in a strong cash position with no bank or other loans outstanding, and with current assets nearly twelve to one in excess of current liabilities. Of the net working capital, $176,711,000 is held in the United States, $13,699,000 in Canada and $22,412,000 in other countries.

Deposits Guarantee Protects 54,682,092

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Deposit Insurance Corporation said today that 54,682,092 accounts in 13,529 banks are guaranteed by the temporary insurance fund.

Leo T. Crowley, corporation chairman, said 5229 are national banks, 909 state banks, belonging to the Federal Reserve System, and 7391 non-member state banks. Insured deposits aggregate $15,482,981,016 of a total deposit liability in the insured institutions of $37,923,828,503.

"Although the temporary insurance fund is now well within its third month of operation," Mr. Crowley said, "so far no bank which is a member of this fund has closed its doors.

"During the 12 years ending and including 1933, the average number of banks which failed in the United States for the combined months of January and February was 204, involving an average of $79,647,916 in deposits."

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The Young Folks' Page

The Black Peacock

By Anna Preston

PRINCE, the peacock, walked in majestic leisure under the apple tree, daintily eating the petals that fell like snow. Jean McCormick looked up from her clay model, and drew a big breath as she saw the sun spangling his gold, brown-penciled back, and playing over the shimmering splendor of his tail. She had feasted her eyes on Prince every day since her childhood, yet she never could take him for granted; he was a fresh wonder whenever he suddenly met her eyes.

As she looked and rejoiced, Prince cocked his head, croaked, and glided away. She turned and saw Helen Evans coming over from next door.

"Hello, Jean!" said Helen. "His Royal Highness is running away from admiration, as usual. Why does he always want to keep his glories to himself? Stingy thing!"

"Either he's not the proverbial vain peacock, or else he's guilty of the very quintessence of vanity. He's so steeped in satisfaction with his own beauty that he doesn't care a hoot what anyone else thinks of it," said Jean.

"Oh, Jean!" cried Helen, catching sight of the model on Jean's table. A peacock stood with royally poised head, his tail sweeping halfway around a low flower bowl, and Jean's tools were busy making the swirl of clay into a feathery, overflowing cataract of beauty that should at least vividly recall, though it could by no means repeat, the living splendor.

"It's the best I can do, so far as the form goes," said Jean critically.

"I should say all you needed now was the beautiful squawk!" said Helen.

"It would all be spoiled if I fell down on the color," said Jean.

"Or if that shaky old kiln were to fall down on you," said Helen.

"Don't mention that!" cried Jean. "That's an end of all my fun if it does, as I can't afford to buy another. But I'm going to enter this piece for exhibition, so you see I feel pretty confident I shall have it ready."

* * *

It was one June afternoon some weeks later, and Jean was laboriously filling up fissures in the kiln pipes. This had to be done before every firing. It was an hour before everything was tight enough to satisfy her, and the small Fingal's Cave within was ready to be filled. The peacock took up the bottom shelf. Some glazed cups were above. The sun was setting by the time they were all fitted in to her satisfaction, and the door could be sealed.

Helen was to share her vigil. She fired at night because it was still. The wind acted like a blanket over the top of the makeshift chimney of the little shack that housed her kiln—situated in a field, well away from all other buildings so that she would not need to worry if it ever took fire.

"Well, Jean!" cried Helen. "Is the peacock given up to the mercies of the fiery monster?"

"All sealed up tight," said Jean. "But this is not the crucial firing, you know. The worst that can happen to him in a biscuit firing is to be underdone, and then he'll just have to go back another time."

"And eat up your oil and dollars!" said Helen.

"O, well, that's part of the game," said Jean.

The fitful day breezes had died down, the dusk was creeping through the orchard, the robins had finished their evening fluting, the vigorous jaunty shout of the whippoorwill began. Jean led the oil into the pan and set a match to it. The flame flickered, played over the pan, then suddenly gathered strength and purpose. The kiln began to roar, and the night's work had started.

The girls sat on the door-sill, watching the blue grow darker in the sky and the stars turn from far flecks of light to vivid things that seemed to burn nearer and nearer. They turned their glasses on one low planet and saw a pale moonlike sphere; they felt an eerie thrill at bringing an unknown world so close. The whippoorwill kept on; there was a silvery k-rill, k-rill from a few early crickets. The only other sound was the roar of the kiln behind them.

It was dark, and the kiln sent a glow of light over the field, when Jean put her eye to the spy hole and saw a shadow within, which quickly took the form of the peacock's head and neck. She called Helen to join her.

"For the love of Mike!" cried Helen. "Has he swollen up in the heat? Will he burst?"

"Oh no," said Jean. "He's just magnified by the queer light."

Other weird forms became visible inside the kiln, which Jean could recognize but Helen could not. The lights in a neighbor's house went out, and the girls were left alone with the stars, the whippoorwill and the roaring kiln.

The light grew clear inside, and the peacock was wholly visible, bearing his fiery ordeal was indifferent grandeur. The cups on the upper half could be discerned, thick with the sticky powder of raw glaze.

* * *

The roar of the kiln softened, and Jean grew grave. "Carbon," she said. "I may as well turn off the oil and clean it now before it gets any worse."

"Do you remember the old song 'He had to get under, get out and get under'?" inquired Helen with mischievous solemnity, when Jean's unsavory explorations of the interoar of the kiln had ceased, and it resumed its healthy roar.

Strange lights began to shine on the edges of the cups, and gnome-like shadows blackened their sides. They began to break out in goose-flesh, and then as the night went on its course and the stars swung slowly overhead, strange things began to happen inside that kiln. Surprising lumps appeared on those small cups, and they lost their dainty shape in hideous distortions. But Jean only laughed at Helen's dismay. She did not laugh, however, when the roar of the kiln again became muffled, the light within was overshadowed by a lurid rose tint, and then a violent "Pfff!" sent Helen bounding like a kangaroo into the field.

Jean sprang as quickly to the kiln, turned off the cock, then called sardonically from the door: "It's all right, Helen. It's only another piece of my old kiln's internal economy dropped down to choke off the flame. Maybe I'll get it out in time to save my cups, maybe not. But so far as our mere skins go, they're safe."

After Jean had spent half an hour on her stomach before the kiln, a lump of fireclay coated with carbon was worried out at the end of a white-hot poker, and the kiln relit. In the silence before the roar recommenced, the trill of a chipping sparrow, waking just to sing, came cool, clear, and oddly comforting to the ears of the girls.

The kiln now went ahead unrestrained. Jean turned her back on the stars and devoted herself to turning on a little more oil, and a little more, as fast as the pan would take it. The distressing distortions on the cups subsided one by one, and the brilliant light began to shine on clear hard glaze, while like some magic picture the kinglet design Jean had painted appeared in delicate distinctness, to Helen's delight.

"Yes, Helen," said Jean. "The fiery ordeal is nearly over."

"I never knew before that there really is a dark hour before the dawn," said Helen, going to the door. "It seems almost to press on you, doesn't it?"

As the first gleam of light began to break, Jean turned off the cock. "Oh, you don't know what a light feeling this moment gives you!" she cried, stretching her arms above her head. "You've done your utmost—you can leave the result alone for a whole day. Come, let's race to the house and have some cocoa!"

[To be concluded next Thursday.]

Garden Marker Made of Wood, With Seed Envelope Glued On and Cut Out.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Butterfly Mounted on Tree. It Is Made Out of Metal, and Decorated With White Lead and Paint.

Garden Marker Made of Sheet Iron, With Design Put on in Oil Colors or With Colored Enamel.

The Craft Shop

Garden Markers and Butterflies

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

THE garden marker is designed to do away with the practice of using the seed envelopes impaled on sticks to show where the different seeds are planted. For a period of a month or so, when the garden is young, these envelopes are often found sticking all around the garden and they are anything but attractive ornaments.

This marker is made of sheet iron and a bit of rod, and it will last for years. A little varnish at the end of the season and it is ready for the next year.

To get the various designs of flowers or vegetables, we make use of that ever useful and interesting friend, the seed catalogue. These are usually free for the asking and they are generously illustrated. It is a simple matter to make a tracing from any flower and transfer it to the sheet iron.

This sheet iron can be bought at any plumber's shop and scraps are good enough for our purpose. It is very tough and about the thickness of thin cardboard. Ordinary tin shears will cut it and a small half-round file will smooth away the rough edges.

Mark the outline of the design on the sheet iron. Cut it out. And on the back solder a piece of stiff iron wire or rod. This rod may be about ⅛ of an inch thick. The lower end may be filed to a point if you wish.

Oil Colors or Colored Enamels

The design can be painted on the sheet iron in oil colors or with colored enamels. But first the metal should be well cleaned with gasoline. Then apply a coat of white lead paint. On this white surface sketch in the detail of the design. Then finish with the oil colors or enamels.

In any event when the coloring is thoroughly dry, apply two coats of spar varnish to protect the colors from weather.

There is a simpler way to make these markers for those who don't care to paint them. The ear of corn shown in the illustration is done in this way. Use the actual seed envelope for the design. Cut it out and glue it firmly to a thin piece of wood. At the lower end of the object, mark out a sharp angle about six inches long, pointed at the lower end, to stick into the ground.

When dry cut around the design with a coping saw or jig saw. Apply two coats of spar varnish over all and it is ready for use in the garden. This marker will not last so long as the sheet iron one, but it will serve quite a number of years, if cleaned and re-varnished at the end of every season.

These gay markers add much to the early appearance of the garden when it is nothing much but bare ground. Of course they can be left in the soil after the flowers have come up if you like.

Butterflies Where You Will

The butterflies offer quite a number of possibilities for those who are good with a paint brush. Of course most gardens have real butterflies. But these artificial ones have advantages over the flitting visitors because they can be placed wherever we want them and they won't fly away when we happen to go into the garden wearing a hat a butterfly may not like!

They are made in the same manner as the sheet iron garden markers. The outline of the design is drawn on the metal and cut out. But the back must have a barbed hook soldered to it. This permits the butterfly to be attached to any post, tree, fence or trellis. And it looks very lifelike.

The barbed hook is made in this way: Take a short piece of stiff iron wire, about the diameter of lamp-shade wire. The length of the wire varies according to the size of the butterfly. But, of course, it should be small enough so that none of it can be seen from the reverse side when the butterfly is mounted in the wood.

One end of the wire is sharpened to a point with a flat file. Do this as you sharpen a bit of drawing charcoal; that is, rub the wire on the file, constantly turning it. Eventually a sharp point will result.

Now solder the other side of the wire on the back of the butterfly. Get a firm joint. Take a pair of pliers and make the hook. The sharp end of the hook should have a slight angle like a picture hanger.

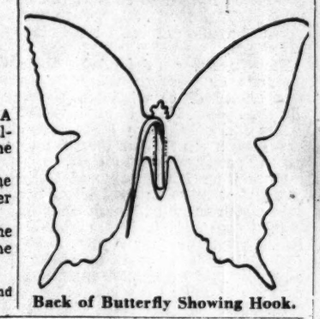
It is now ready to decorate. Apply the white lead and paint. Artists' oil colors are best for this job. They will dry rather dull but the two coats of varnish will make them glow beautifully.

There is quite an opportunity here to get some remarkable results. A book on butterflies with colored illustrations will supply you with the designs.

Sheet tin can be substituted for the sheet iron if you like. It is thinner and cuts easily.

Like the garden markers, the butterflies can be taken in at the end of the season and refinished.

[The Craft Shop appears on the second Thursday of each month.]



Back of Butterfly Showing Hook.

A Modern Prince and Princess

How the Duke and Duchess of York Serve the British Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"C'EST beau d'être prince, mais c'est dur," said Bonnie Prince Charlie, and the royal princes of Britain would doubtless agree. Yet their work is totally unlike that of princes in earlier days, who lived apart from the daily life of mankind. King George V and Queen Mary, keenly alive to the genuine needs of their people, look on their sons as a link between the throne and the nation, or, rather, the many nations of the British Commonwealth.

The Duke of York has made it his special task to care for the welfare of the worker and his children, and in this he has had the whole-hearted coöperation of the Duchess, who has also accompanied him in arduous tours of the Empire.

Both Duke and Duchess had a long preparation for their life work. The Duke, after studying at home with his brothers, worked his way as a naval cadet, and saw active service with the fleet, being mentioned in dispatches for his conduct at the Battle of Jutland, and later took a course of study at Cambridge University before going as a guest to Glamis Castle in 1922.

Preparing to be a Royal Princess

Lady Elizabeth, too, had had experience of the rigors of war, for the castle had been turned into a voluntary hospital by her parents, and, though too young to be a nurse, she had eagerly thrown herself into the task of entertaining the wounded, writing letters for them when necessary, and helping to give them the sense of being at home.

Toward the end of the war, the castle had been the special refuge of men and officers from overseas, and the future Duchess had thus been preparing herself unconsciously for her work as a Royal Princess, much of whose life was to be spent in making rapid acquaintanceship with people from all parts of the Empire, and entering into their interests with quick sympathy.

It was, therefore, no ordinary young couple who explored the historic castle together, and it is not surprising that before a year had passed, the King and Queen formally announced the engagement of their second son to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore.

To enter the royal family means to sacrifice much that a young wife counts most dear—the privacy, the quiet home life, the opportunity of being much with her children. It means living constantly for other people's interests, and having little time for one's own.

But it also means entering a warm-hearted and loyal family circle, united in devotion to a common cause—the well-being of 400,000,000 people. The Duchess of York has won all hearts by the willing way in which she has faced her public duty, and by the womanly affection which has kept her simple and unspoiled.

A Visitor From 'Home'

Six months after the birth of the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke and Duchess had to leave for a journey round the world in H. M. S. Renown, visiting the West Indies, the South Sea Islands, New Zealand and Australia. Wherever Englishmen may be settled, England is still "home" to them, and a visit from members of the royal house is part of their birthright.

The Duke and Duchess went out to make friends, and they made them everywhere, despite the tremendous toll of constant ceremonies. "I have come all the way from Hobart to see you, Sir," said a man to the Duke at a wayside station in Tasmania. "And I have come all the way from England to see you," replied His Royal Highness, and he meant it.

In England the young couple have countless duties to perform and whenever possible they perform them together. In addition to representing the King at important gatherings, the Duke has devoted himself to the welfare of industrial workers, and to the provision of playing fields for their children. Himself a trained engineer, air pilot and physicist, the Duke is thoroughly at home in a workshop or factory, and his visits are carried out under ordinary working conditions; he has driven trams and trains, and made parts of most things in order that he may thoroughly understand what others have to do.

As is well known, he entertains every year 200 working lads and 200 schoolboys at a very popular camp. This camp was his own idea; he visits it as an ordinary camper, entering into all the fun; and has certainly succeeded in bringing together workers and their future employers on a basis of true friendship.

Amid all their interests and engagements the Duke and Duchess manage to keep young-hearted and fresh. The summer visits to Glamis are their greatest joy, for there they can throw off the burden of royalty and be their own natural selves. And whenever the opportunity comes between the busy round of London engagements, they are off into the country or to get a game of tennis. Tea time, whenever possible, is kept as the children's hour, when father and mother and two small daughters have a happy, peaceful time all to themselves.

G. F. T.

Sketch Book

By A. H. Hughes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This Is the Fourth of Our Sketch Book Series, Basing Sketches on the Numerals 1 to 9. Today We Have the Figure 5 and Mr. Hughes Shows How Easily and Effectively It Can Be Made the Basis of Simple Drawings. It Would Be a Good Plan to Copy Each Sketch Into a Sketch Book of Your Own and Then See What You Can Do in the Way of Original Sketches Based on the Same Subject. The Next Number of This Series Will Be Published on March 22.

A Book of Plays

Around America With the Indian: Nina B. Lamkin and M. Jagendorf, with music and illustrations. Samuel French. $1.50.

This is a well-thought out, well-presented book of plays for boys and girls, with much added information for intelligent stage production.

The first play is about the Creek Indians who lived in the territory that is now Alabama and Georgia. A chapter is devoted to telling us about the tribal life of these Indians, how they measured time and made their houses, their games and dances and legends. The stage is well set for the play "The Adventures of Chekilli, the Creek Boy." After this folow suggestions that will be useful in the production of the play; then references helpful in the study of the Creek Indians.

This same method is used in the next play, "Iktomi, the Dakota, and the Ducks," a legend of the Dakotas who roamed throughout the Northwest country; and in the last play "The Ugly Wild Zuñi Boy," a legend of the Indians in the Southwest. The plays are followed by several pages of original Indian music harmonized by Anne Churchill Collins.

"Around America with the Indian" will find a welcome in many schools and clubs. It provides the producer with authentic information and the actors with some understanding of life among the different tribes. To quote from the preface, "These plays can be used in Schools, Children's Theaters, Clubs, Camps, and Playgrounds. In short wherever there are groups of boys and girls who need dramatic material."

An Odd 'Library'

One of the strangest "libraries" in the world consists of a street gate.

It happened like this. A company of Girl Guides in Warsaw, Poland, hit on the happy plan of providing the children of a slum district in the city with good reading matter. Between them they collected a fine selection of books to suit the tastes of all young readers, but when it came to finding premises for their library there was nothing doing. A place easily accessible to the slum children was necessary and their own clubroom was too far away. What was to be done?

Then someone made the surprising but, as it proved, practical suggestion that they should use a street gate as a library.

The plan has worked splendidly. At a given hour on certain days a few of the girls arrive at the gate with their small cart-loads of books. An eager crowd of members is always there to greet them, anxious to return the books already borrowed and to receive more. Great care is exercised to keep the bindings clean and dry, and should the day be wet the precious volumes are disgorged from ragged coats or unwrapped from improvised covers.

No fees are taken at the "Gate" library, but everything is done in a thoroughly businesslike way. The borrowers sign a paper promising to return the books in good condition in a week or a fortnight, and the records show that no single volume has been lost nor leaf torn.

The Mail Bag

Omaha, Nebraska

Dear Members of the Mail Bag Friendship Circle:

How interesting it is to hear from groups everywhere who are loving and using the Monitor! The letter from Hamburg was enjoyed very much, as was also the Los Angeles one. We, too, love the Monitor, and we have an activity which, to our knowledge, has not been mentioned in the Mail Bag column.

Last fall, we formed a Junior Monitor Club which meets on Wednesdays at 4 o'clock and on Saturdays at 2 o'clock. At first, we made scrapbooks and gift books for the Christmas holidays. We used old copies of the Monitor which had accumulated at our literature room. We are sending these books to Children's Homes, some of them having been already placed and gratefully accepted.

Then there is another activity which we feel is reaching farthest of all in the good it spreads. On Wednesdays, we use all the Monitors of the preceding week and make posters of Current Events, using the Saturday map as a guide, and place them in four of our high schools. Several of our members attend these high schools where the posters are displayed and they take them each week to the proper places at the schools. Recently we have sent just the clippings and news items, as each school possesses a permanent poster.

The teachers and pupils have expressed a great deal of gratitude and praise for these clippings. They of course have the Monitors in their school libraries, but we believe this is an opportunity to show them just how practical the Monitor is in national and international news. One school has the poster in the reference library, one in the contemporary history class, and two, in the civics classroom.

We would be very happy to receive letters from others who are interested in Monitor activities.

Greetings to all, and good wishes!

The Junior Monitor Club.

Paducah, Kentucky.

Dear Editor:

It was with a leap of joy and encouragement that we read in the Mail Bag of December 28, 1933, of the bi-monthly Monitor Reading Group in Hamburg, Germany. One of our members read it aloud at our meeting and requested me as secretary to answer it.

We have lately organized a Monitor Reading Group and are happy to know that others, even in foreign lands, are in the same mind, striving to gain a better understanding of the motive and object of The Christian Science Monitor.

We received our idea from Memphis, Tennessee, where they have a number of groups and meet weekly. This we tried but found it was too often for our small group.

We meet once a month in one another's homes. Each member prepares a different section of the paper and tells or reads aloud an article on General News, Editorials, Art, etc. We have found these meetings very instructive, inspiring and pleasant.

Each member has the privilege of bringing a friend, and our meetings not only give us a deeper appreciation of our Monitor but of each other.

We send loving greetings to all.

Rosa K

Secretary of Monitor Reading Group.

Brookline, Mass.

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag has brought me several good friends, which I wish to thank you for. As I am from the western part of the United States the East has been something of an adventure. In fact I have lived near the desert for 17 years, and the contrast between the two extreme portions of the country has given me a storehouse of description which I shall be willing to share with others.

The snow falls have been a series of events with me, as I had seen but little in the Southwest. The frame houses still give me much delight, as in the Southwest we have more stucco and brick—beside the adobe Mexican huts.

One of my most interesting experiences was a trip to Parral, Chih., Mexico, to a silver mine. I carried a money belt full of Mexican dollars—instead of small gold pieces. On one of the trains we had about a dozen Mexican soldiers for protection from bandits.

The West and East have their own singular beauty spots. It is possible to contrast the two, but impossible to say that one is better than the other.

I am especially interested in poetry, description—in fact, anything interesting.

Saul D.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Janice S. (13), Minneapolis, Minnesota. Interested in sports and dogs.

Orda L. B. (15), Brewster, Kansas. From any part of the world. Interested in music and sports, especially basketball, and enjoys gathering curious rocks.

Alice W. (17), Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, England. Enjoys swimming, cycling, dressmaking, knitting and leathercraft.

Lois S. (18), Gaulburn, N. S. W., Australia. Correspond in either English or French. Interested in outdoor sports, music, dramatics and reading.

From Boys

Robert L. (13), Highland Park, Michigan. From foreign country.

William D. (14), New York, N. Y. From a boy his age on one of the Hawaiian Islands, preferabl, Maui or Hawaii.

Henry A. (16), New Haven, Connecticut. Boys from England and France.

Fred C. W. (18), Cresco, Iowa. From those interested in travel, journalism and radio broadcasting.

Adolf U. (19), St. Stephan, Germany. With an American student.

Over 20

Stephen D., Yorkshire, England. From any foreign country.

Helene A., Bronx, New York. From all over the world. Interested in postal cards.

Evan H. W., San Francisco, California. Has traveled in many countries. Interested in Monitor Reading Groups.

Madrienne L., Los Angeles, California. From young people interested in gardening.

Notes From the Stamp Corner

Maryland Tercentenary—Definite word has come from Washington on this stamp. It will go on first day sale at St. Mary's City, Maryland on Friday, March 32 (reported last week as March 25) and at other post offices throughout the country the following day. The stamp will be a three-cent value and the color presumably violet although not definitely decided upon at this writing.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations at Saint Mary's City on March 23 may send a limited number of addressed covers, not to exceed a total of 10, with a cash or postal money order remittance payable to the Postmaster, Saint Mary's City, Maryland, covering the value of the stamps required for affixing. Personal checks and other postage stamps will not be accepted in payment. Such covers shall be sent under separate wrapper plainly addressed: "Postmaster, Saint Mary's City, Maryland" with indorsement: "First Day Covers." They should be mailed in time to reach Saint Mary's City not later than March 20. Covers will be accepted from individual subscribers only and shall be legibly addressed by typewriter or pen; covers bearing lead pencil addresses will not be accepted.

Requests for a supply of uncanceled Maryland Tercentenary stamps must not be included with orders for first day covers to the Postmaster, Saint Mary's City. Stamps needed for postage purposes should be purchased at the local post office. Stamps of selected quality for philatelic purposes may be obtained on mail orders to the Philatelic Agency.

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Ely Cranks PWA By Signing Bill For State Bonds

When Parker Gives O. K. Ground Can Be Broken for Nine Projects

Gov. Joseph B. Ely signed a bill at the State House yesterday and sent nearly $30,000,000 definitely on its way into the pockets of Massachusetts workers.

The bill authorizes the State to sell $20,000,000 in bonds on the open market as a means of raising its 70 per cent of the total amount to be expended on the state PWA projects. The Government furnishes the remaining 30 per cent as a direct grant.

Discharged CWA workers and those who soon will be let out as that program comes to a close on March 30, pricked up their ears as they saw the long-awaited cranking up of the PWA machine.

All that remains to set busy shovels breaking ground on nine projects involving more than $1,000,000 is the formal approval of contracts by Mr. T. B. Parker, Federal State Engineer. Mr. Parker has assumed the functions of Mr. Alvan T. Fuller's disbanded Emergency Finance Board.

This official approval will allow contractors already chosen by the State Emergency Public Works Board to go ahead with the work, perhaps yet this week. Launching of the remainder of the 89 state projects thus far approved awaits only details of advertising for bids and awarding contracts.

These 89 state PWA projects involve a total of $11,000,000, made up of the $7,541,000 to be provided through the state bond issue, and about $2,103,700 as a government gift.

Federal and municipal PWA projects awaiting similar financial arrangement will add more thousands of dollars to the total soon to find its way into pay envelopes.

League Holds Hand Out to Help China

(Continued from Page 1)

provincial schedules in the proportion of 7403 for the former, and 6237 for the latter.

At the beginning of last autumn, 1951 miles in these projects had been completed, and 1505 miles were under construction. The complete program has been divided into five building periods.

Another transit problem that cuts across every branch of Chinese economy arises from rivers flooding onto silt plains at the seaboard. Mr. S. J. M. Bourdrez, a Dutch expert on hydraulic questions, has been in touch with the Chinese officials constantly, as a League representative.

In addition, a commission composed of Mr. Arthur T. Coode, a member of the London Institute of Civil Engineers, M. Louis Perrier, inspector-general of roads and bridges at Paris, and Herr W. Sieveking, director of the Hamburg Port Administration, was sent to China.

On the basis of their report, the Chinese authorities laid down rules for improvement of the River Hwai and the work is reported under way. This river is between the Yellow and Yangtse. Its improvement would make possible the protection of a vast area against periodical floods.

Another measure favored by the commission was prevention of silt from clogging rivers emptying into Tientsin Harbor. China's major difficulties on the Yangtse and Yellow Rivers and their tributaries are being approached gradually.

Prof. Carlo Dragoni, former Secretary-General of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, reported on technical measures designed to increase the agricultural yield in China. He included questions of social importance to the peasant population, such as farm rents, coöperation, and agricultural credits. China has asked that this expert be allowed to return.

Administrative and financial reform has been sought through advice of League experts. The Secretary-General named Mr. R. C. Somervell of the British Ministry of Labor and Herr Wolfgang Jaenicke, former Prefect of Potsdam, for this purpose.

In China, as throughout the Far East, the League has done its most extensive work in the field of hygiene. Quarantine service has now been extended to all maritime and river ports of importance to international trade, with the exception of Canton. A central hospital was completed last year in Nanking.

In the field of education, a commission including M. Henri Bonnet, director of the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation at Paris, went to China and made an extensive report. Five Chinese educationists were also sent on a study tour to Poland, Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria and Soviet Russia.

President Backs Johnson on NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

"chiselers" and thousands who brazenly flout the Blue Eagle.

That this warning is serious was strongly confirmed by word from the White House that the President expects to ask Congress to extend the licensing provisions of the Recovery Act which expire June 16, a year ahead of other provisions. It is under these licensing provisions that penal action may be taken—and the General made it clear that he is getting ready to use these sections for the first time.

Equally pointed was the warning the General left with his audience on the question of labor's rights. He advised industry to abandon its company unions and to do it "before Congress acts" by passing the Wagner bill banning company-dominated unions. He warned the employers that if they do not begin to recognize labor's collective bargaining rights, "I know something about what's going to happen in this country in the spring—the worst epidemic of strikes in our history."

Going a step farther he characterized company unions as "frankensteins" and advised the industrialists they would be far wiser to deal with men like Mr. William Green than with any such monsters of their own creation. Speaking of Mr. Green and other leaders of organized labor he said "the Communist movement that is going on in this country has no greater enemy than those men."

To sum up the effects of the conference; industry's representatives go home temporarily successful in stalling off shorter hours of presidential decree, but under a sharp warning that General Johnson is preparing to slap the licensing provisions of the law down on them if noncompliance continues prevalent, and that labor's rights must be observed.

At the Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marie Falconetti

In the Title Rôle of the Film, "The Passion of Joan of Arc."

be skillful in the academic style. Yet even naturalistic portraits escape their conventional character by the artist's very human understanding of her subjects. They are amiable, and chatty. Often she relinquished interest in the portrayal itself for preoccupation with design. Japanesque motives appear; there is something of Oriental flatness and detachment. Mrs. Perry, like James Whistler and Edgar Degas, gained much from the Far East. The influence proved refreshing to artists who did not feel quite satisfied with the naturalistic manner dictated by the tradition and popular usage here. D. A.

Music

Yves Chardon

Mr. Yves Chardon presented a program of Bach's suites for violoncello at Paine Hall, Harvard University, last evening in the first of two evenings of this music announced by the division of music and open to the public. In prospect, the program did not seem exactly exciting. Even the most ardent Bach devotee might well have felt that he would long for the contrapuntal richness which is the very essence of Bach to balance the single unaccompanied line of cello which was to flow uninterruptedly through the concert. In actual performance, the music as well as the playing proved to be as forceful and stimulating as many a more varied arrangement of instruments and voices. There were, in fact, moments of rare eloquence and beauty which more than outweighed the occasional feeling of sameness which crept in during the more arid stretches of parts of the suites.

Mr. Chardon played the Suite in G major first. Here were vigor and forthrightness in the Prelude and Allemande, a nimble deftness in the Courante, breadth and fervor and magnificence in the Sarabande which was the high point of the suite. The Suite in D minor owned two sections whose charms outshone their fellows, the Allemande and the Sarabande. Here Bach at his best was written clearly into the music, with deep, sweeping melodies and emotional warmths which Mr. Chardon's nimble bow transcribed. The Suite in C major concluded the evening. It contains the celebrated Bourrée so often transcribed for other instruments and a vividly rhythmic Courante. Otherwise it proved the least arresting of the three suites played.

Unless it be sponsored by some scholarly group of musicians, music like these suites almost never arrives at public performance. The more laudable, then, this presentation by the Division of Music at Harvard of unfamiliar works well worth a hearing. C. S. B.

Tibbett in Two Operas

Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, star of "Emperor Jones," will also sing the rôle of Tonio in "Pagliacci" with the Metropolitan Opera company in the double bill on April 5. This arrangement has been made in response to public demand for the opportunity of hearing Mr. Tibbett in two rôles. The mail order sale for the week of opera is now in progress at the office of the Boston Opera Association, Room 304, Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street. This office will be open, March 12-20, for the advance sale.

Boston Art Notes

Lilla Cabot Perry

The Gtild of Boston Artists is showing a memorial exhibition of canvases by Lilla Cabot Perry. The work of one of Boston's best women artists may be viewed in retrospect.

Mrs. Perry's devotion to the beauty of nature found expression in the free mode of the plein-airists who had come into prominence in her day. Giverny itself, the retreat of Claude Monet, is depicted by her. Two "Spring Landscape" canvases are painted with the small touches of pigment, frank, bright colors which blend not on the palette but by juxtaposition on the canvas. The Impressionists broke up color into small units, thus increasinig the vibration and liveliness. Mrs. Perry was alert and curious; she too experimented with new methods.

Two remotely separated subjects predominate in these works, Fuji on the one hand; Hancock, New Hampshire, on the other. Mrs. Perry, living in Japan, was impressed by the particular delicacy and elegance of the landscape. She employed Western methods of portraying the East, but she painted with a frankness and conviction which established consistency in subject and manner.

In portraiture she was trained to

Boston Snapshots

"Tropical Valley" in Cambridge—Tourists travel all the way to Yellowstone to see "Old Faithful." Natural scientists push deep into the Canadian Rockies and the Alaskan mountains to see the famous "tropical valleys" filled with the steam of spouting geysers. But residents of Cambridge needed only to go as far as Harvard Yard to see a similar phenomenon this week.

Superstitious people recognized it as a portentous omen, professors and students regarded it with scientific amazement—and college engineers greeted it with muffled imprecations—when a 30-foot spout of steam shot skyward from a gaping hole in the hallowed soil. An underground steam pipe had burst.

* * *

Coöperative Entertainment—As part of its program for the good use of "the new leisure," the City Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation has just begun a series of free entertainments in the South End. The first program was given in the Williams Municipal Building. More than 500 people were present—and quite a number were on the stage too. Among the latter were the members of a symphony orchestra organized by the Emergency Committee, the Roxbury Cheerio Choristers and several soloists, tap dancers, acrobats and jugglers.

* * *

For Future Archæologists—Carthage had its subterranean cisterns,

Rome had its catacombs, Bath has its underground aqueducts between the ancient pools—and Wellesley College has its long tunnels, deep under the campus, connecting the various buildings. Perhaps they will offer an interesting "find" for archæologists of future centuries!

* * *

From the central plant which supplies light, heat and water for the college buildings, the tunnels radiate in all directions. Leaving the snowy outdoors the other day, we stepped into the boiler room, passed through pump rooms and squeezed between a collection of pipes into one of these buried passages. There was just room to stand upright and walk between the rows of asbestos-bound pipes. With each step the atmosphere became more tropical. We mopped our brows and plodded on.

Finally we came to a parting of the ways—and seeing long corridors leading far into the distance, we made for the open air again, wondering whether campus rabbits had discovered the advantages of winter burrows dug near these warm walls.

* * *

Ice-cold Films—First there were the movies, then came the talkies,

and now perhaps will come "odor" and "atmosphere" pictures to complete the illusion. As far as we were concerned, the effect produced in the Natural History Museum last night was complete. If we had not been sitting in the very front row, we should have risen to apply overcoats before the end of the Greenland expedition pictures.

Of course the vivid nature of the pictures and the verbal descriptions given by John K. Howard may not have been entirely responsible for this frigidity. The building's janitor may have had some connection with it.

The pictures were excellent—even those taken by the midnight sun. There were icebergs, glaciers, polar bears on ice, musk oxen and white hares, mountains, fjords—and members of the expedition bathing on deck. The large audience was particularly delighted with close-ups of polar bear cubs swimming behind their mother and diving ungracefully from the edges of floating islands of ice.

* * *

Now and then the film broke and the picture, suddenly frozen into stillness, faded out in a cold green light. These short intervals gave the lecturer an opportunity to give choice morsels of personal description.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Try a Broadsword

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield knows now very, very well that he was right when he said in the campaign that he didn't expect the mayor's job to be a bed of roses.

He realizes that a $40 tax rate confronts the city unless the pruning knife be enlarged to sword-like dimensions and that it be used in a manner not dreamed of in the years just gone.

Worst of all this necessity for "drastic economy" means a lot of the money to be saved will, apparently have to come out of the city of Boston pay rolls. Today, as guest of the Boston City Club, he pointed out the problem and its probable solution.

* * *

Until now the standing army of city employees has been a steadily recruiting force. Each year has seen companies, regiments and at times whole brigades added to the force which now approaches, in all the different departments and bureaus, something like 20,000 individuals.

Since Mayor Mansfield grasped in his right hand the city truncheon, he has allowed at least 150 temporary employees placed by his immediate predecessor, Mayor James M. Curley, to retire into private life.

* * *

Now the Mayor realizes that if a staggering city tax rate is to be avoided the pay rolls must be further lightened.

He has told every city department head that he wants a 20 per cent cut, not in personnel perhaps, but in operating expenses in some shape or form.

* * *

This mild-mannered Mayor plans no ruthless "clean out" of city employees. He's not that sort, at all. But he has been assured that certain departments are over-manned and that it is here that the pruning knife must either shave or hack.

* * *

Manser Is Tagged

Writing about this Mayor of Boston I might as well add that I've seen very decided symptoms that he knows his political onions.

That's a strong statement. It's justified when one finds that the next important appointment likely to be made in City Hall is in the election department and if that's not political, what is?

This appointment to the first vacancy in the election department it so happens at this time must go to a Republican.

Mr. Mansfield knows of several Republicans in Boston who not only voted but worked hard for him last fall.

Few did more intelligent work than Charles L. Manser of 75 Hancock Street and now Charlie is tagged for the Election Board. Probably he'll replace Mrs. Helen A. Macdonald whose time expires April 1.

* * *

This Manser lad knows his way around in politics. Why, he managed the Senatorial campaign for William Morgan Butler in 1930 and he managed it well.

You know campaigns when Mr. Butler was a canididate showed that he wasn't equal to "running" and that all that it was necessary for his opponent to do was to "walk away" from him.

* * *

This can't be blamed to Mr. Manser, for in 1924 he put Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield into the Senate, and Mr. Gillett was no Kentucky racer in politics either.

Manser'll make good.

* * *

Ely Signs

Next summer when you're bowling down the North Shore drive when you cross the Saugus River between the Point of Pines and Lynn you'll use the Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards Bridge.

Governor Ely signed the bill yesterday which named this new structure in honor of the leader of the Yankee Division in the World War.

* * *

Fitting indeed was it that Maj.-Gen. Erland F. Fish, who now leads into action that unterrified 40, the Massachusetts State Senate, and Brig.-Gen. John H. Agnew, who is Adjutant-General of the military forces of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, should be present when the Governor with his pen placed the Edwards name on the bridge. R. J.

B. U. Missionary Tells Of His Work in India

Dr. Royal D. Bisbee, a graduate of Boston University's School of Theology, has just returned from 23 years of missionary work in Baroda, India, and addressing Boston University students yesterday he revealed the tact and diplomacy necessary to address a gathering of 10,000 Hindus.

Dr. Bisbee explained, "I was approached by a Hindu priest shortly before leaving the country, and asked if I would open a Hindu religious assembly. I consented and thought no more about it until the arrival of a car of ancient vintage early the next morning to convey me to the scene of the ceremony. Not only was this opportunity to address such a large group of Indians a chance that comes but once in a lifetime, but it was very successful as evidenced by the large group of Hindu youths who came to my home afterward to learn more about the "white man's God."

Gas Tax Keeps Climbing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The city of Birmingham has just added another cent tax a gallon on gasoline. The city, state and federal tax on gasoline in Birmingham is now nine cents per gallon. An additional two cents per quart was placed on lubricating oil.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HOUSE for sale with furniture containing bookcases, china closets, clocks, lamps, all sorts of bric-a-brac. 13 Kenwood St., Brookline, Asp. 1344.

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N. Y. C., 720 W. 180th—Sunny outside single room; private family; 1 block from new subway. WOLFF, Billings 5-0043.

N. Y. C., 240 West 104th—Studio front room; very reasonable; location ideal for business women. Call after 5 p. m., ELLIS.

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MAGDA HANSEN BERTHA BURNETT
Tel. 641 21 W. Putnam Avenue

SPRING FOOTWEAR
For Every Occasion
The FAVORITE SHOE STORE
"Shoes of Quality"
TEL. 946 92 GREENWICH AVE.

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

Weekly Specials
Nation-wide Baking CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. 19c
Nation-wide all purpose FLOUR, 5 lbs. 29c
Pork SAUSAGE MEAT, 1-lb. Cellophane 21c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Star Dollar Books
101 titles from Best Sellers
formerly $2.50 to $5
Now Only $1.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Electric Refrigerators
Repossessed—Rebuilt—Guaranteed
Kelvinators—Frigidaire—Copeland
$39.50 $55.00 $69.50 $75.00
THE CROWN LIGHT CO.
109 ALLYN STREET

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

VAN DYK'S
Quality Ham
Bacon and Cheese
Luncheonette
392 ASYLUM STREET 645 MAIN ST.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

KICKERNICKS
COMBRAZERE $1.75 and up. SLIPS—plain and lace-trimmed, $2.95 up. Bloomers, Step-ins, Panties, Briefs, $1 up.
EGAN SHOP
83 ALLYN STREET

MERIDEN

NEW SPRING
ARROW SHIRTS
ARE HERE
$1.95
Besse Boynton Store

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

GREEBACKERS
Special Cut Flowers and Garden Plants
PHONE 724 OLD COLONY ROAD

WIESE'S Butter Store
Finest Quality Butter, Eggs, Cheese
32½ WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

Under Same Management
PELTON DRUG STORE
Established 1800 Phone 1490
Corner Main and Williams Streets
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 Main Street Phone 997
Try Our Special Luncheons

R. W. Camp Co.
NEW SPRING CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
America's Finest Anthracite
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries, and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb.
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
TWO STORES
89 and 445 WEST MAIN STREET

J. E. SEIBERT AND SON
New Britain's Pioneer Dairy
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
433-435 PARK STREET Ph. 1720

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

M. H. KEBABIAN
Importer
25% Special Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Rugs
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

OWEN MOTORS INC.
280 WHALLEY AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Hudson and Terraplane
and Fine Used Cars

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
32 TEMPLE STREET 7-2680

CHARLIE'S TIRE REPAIR SHOP
Goodyear Tires—Service Anywhere
255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5722

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
233 WHALLEY AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

MOVING
PACKING *and* STORAGE
of Household Goods
District Agent for Aero Mayflower Transit Company
WEST HAVEN TRUCKING CO.
P. A. DAHLGARD, Prop.
Office and Warehouse
435 CONGRESS AVENUE Phone 6-0343

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 ASHMUN STREET PHONE 8-5805

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

ART NEEDLEWORK
Yarns, Crochet Cottons, etc.
Instructions given free.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK
PHONE 6015

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET 8-7533
12 to 5 p. m. daily

See the Smart New Spring Showing of Knit-Tex Coats and Saxon Weave Suits
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
Manufactured Ice
Coal and Feed
Building Materials
Telephone 4-1062
Springdale, Conn.
COAL FUEL OIL RANGE OIL

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

MARCH SALE OF HOUSEWARES
English Tea Pots 49c
Rock Tea Pot; six-cup size.
Housewares, Basement
The C. O. MILLER CO.

The Janet Shop
154 BEDFORD STREET
Specialists in Children and Junior Apparel

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

Headquarters for KNITTING YARNS
The *"Bear Brand"* and *"Bucilla"* makes two brands of fine Yarns that we can recommend to all who knit.
A yarn here among them for every use—in all types and weights, and each in a full color range.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

MILK—ICE CREAM
COTTAGE CHEESE
R. F. Worden & Sons
INCORPORATED
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

SPRING
DRESSES—SPORT COATS
SUITS
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

Kickernick Headquarters
PANTIES and BLOOMERS
of RAYON
Howland-Hughes

Potted Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER ST. PHONE 4-2788

Big sale of year now going on.
74TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
1860 TO 1934
Everything in the store reduced
The MILLER & PECK CO.

SAINT PATRICK'S FAVORS
Greeting Cards, Tally Cards and Table Decorations for March 17th
at
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

You don't have to buy a new hat for Easter!
We will make yours
LOOK LIKE NEW!
Olympia Hat Cleaning & Shoe Repairing Company
28 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
Fresh Dressed Broilers
Monarch Green Asparagus
TEL. 5101 10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Unusual Sale of
CURTAINS
$1.15 Pair
Ruffled curtains made of fine quality marquisette. Three styles of dots, also plain effects.
Headed, ready to hang, in ivory or ecru
Third Floor

Visit Our New Shops of Fashion
On Our Rearranged and Redecorated Second Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

A NEW FUEL
AMBRICOAL
100% ANTHRACITE 10.90 PER TON
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
129 WATER STREET PHONE 3-1268

THE VAN HEUSEN CHARLES COMPANY
470 BROADWAY
Watch and Clock Repairing
Costume Jewelry

The Tally Ho
Eagle St. and Maiden Lane
Delicious Full Course Dinners at 60c and 75c

Unusual Values in Every Department in the
Cotrell & Leonard
102nd Anniversary Sale
472 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

HARRY SIMMONS
Retiring From Business
Great Reductions
in All Departments
84 NO. PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

Early Easter, April 1st
Clearance Sales are moving winter goods out each day and new spring clothes are coming in. *See them today.*
McLEAN'S

New Spring Shoes
Have Just Arrived
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

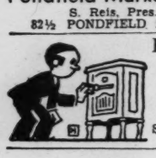
We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Buick
OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
"Front wheel alignment and brake equipment recently installed. Stop in for a free test."
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last: will be arranged with taste: will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD


Harry P. Hoblin
Incorporated
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431. 10 to 2 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

"THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN SEMET SOLVAY"
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire
With Safety—Service Guaranteed
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

MODERNIZED AND REPAIRED GARAGES COTTAGES HOUSES
JOHN GOULD
CARPENTER and BUILDER
46 BURLINGTON AVENUE
Phone Parkside 8813

Wholesome — DINNERS — Home Cooked
Daily, 50c-60c Sundays, 65c-75c
Special Luncheon, 50c
Reservations Desired
OLIVER AND MABEL CLOCK
121 ARGONNE DRIVE Kenmore—Ri. 1186

Order Your Favorite COAL or COKE through
GEORGE GRADER
81 W. NORTHRUP PL. Parkside 6796
SAND—GRAVEL—CARTING

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 S. MAIN STREET

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile
Insurance
40 North Main Street Phone 2777

Collins & Stilwell
99 N. MAIN STREET
HEINZ SOUPS
Telephone 2090

High Grade Meats
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home-Dressed Poultry
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

JOIN OUR NEW
Book Rental Library
COWLES, BROWN & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN GLOVERSVILLE

ITHACA

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

GIFT BOXES
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

JAMESTOWN

Exciting—Fascinating
Spring Fashions
with a Fashion story arriving daily at
NELSON'S STORE
Store of Specialty Shops

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
Ri. 2111

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food. Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 AND 15 GRAND AVE. FRPT 4260

Efficient and Reliable Service
BALDWIN CLEANERS
Cleaning—Repairing—Pressing
Reasonable Prices
14 SO. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, L. I.

CORONA

Call Hav 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coke and Coke
Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

ELMHURST

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TROUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

— SHOES —
WINTER FOOTWEAR FOR THE FAMILY
REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVE.

Elmhurst Bedding Shops
INCORPORATED
Full Line of Bedding
SPRINGS MATTRESSES
STUDIO COUCHES
Upholstering Done on Premises
Slip Covers to Order
All Kinds of Furniture Repairing
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Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

KATZ BROS., Props.
TAILORS and FURRIERS Dry cleaning and Dyeing
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Watch for Our Weekly Specials
6 IRVING PLACE, Near Broadway
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

NEW YORK

Long Island

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Beauty Is Frequently an Illusion
As an artist and a painter I would like the privilege of helping you increase your attractiveness through the medium of colour. Let me show you how YOU can without the slightest obligation.
SARA WHITNEY OLDS
Cosmetics of Importance
43-39 150TH STREET
Independence 3-3743

NEW FELT SPORT HATS
AT $5.00
You'll like them.
THE boulevard shop
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
154-22 Northern Blvd. Ph. Flushing 9-2813

WHITMAN'S Auction Rooms, Inc.
Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
135-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

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Carol Green's
Announces their removal to new modern quarters at
Sixty South Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Featuring a smart selection of Lingerie, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Sportswear, at their usual moderate prices.

Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946

FRED C. BERGE & Co.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE STREET FREEPORT
PHONE 2887 F'pt.

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

HEMPSTEAD

Fred C. Berge & Co.
INCOME TAX CONSULTANTS and ACCOUNTANTS
22 Pine Street Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Phone: F'pt. 2887

HOSIERY
For the woman who wants the best.
Garden City Hosiery Shop
178A 7th Street Garden City, L. I.
"MAIL ORDERS FILLED"

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

THE DECORATIVE AND UNUSUAL FOR YOUR HOME
at the
Warwick Shop
3712 82nd St. Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 35c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE New. 9-2698

HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

JAMAICA

REGENT HOTEL
PAULA BERTHE
FROCKS
Republic 9-4814
161-01 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of F. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 6-0183

F. R. HARRIS
(Est. 1915)
CORSET SHOP
164-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
We specialize in fitting Foundation Garments to the individual needs of your figure. Corsets fitted and altered without charge.

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Fred C. Berge & Co.
INCOME TAX CONSULTANTS and ACCOUNTANTS
22 Pine Street Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
Phone: F'pt. 2887

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6327
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

SUNN UPHOLSTERING Co.

Furniture Reupholstered and Repaired
126 ATLANTIC AVE.
Lynbrook 10195

LYNBROOK—Malverne

The Wright Fuel Co.
388 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone, Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

Grevert's Shoe Store
SPECIALIZING IN CORRECT FITTING
380 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream, L. I.
Telephone V. S. 377-R

QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

TELEPHONE HOLLIS 5-2000 FOR
PRINTING THAT SELLS
Quality—Service—Reasonable
Job Printing of the Better Kind
Order your stationery now.
REVIEW JOB PRINT
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 215th Place

AUERBACHER'S
Easter Showing of Women's and Children's Silk Dresses
220-09 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

FAY'S
Be fitted to a correct foundation for your new Easter Dress.
No charge for Fitting and Alterations
CORSETS GLOVES
HOSIERY LINGERIE
215-05 JAMAICA AVE. Missouri 7-1686

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pipe and Boiler Covering—Table Pads
214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style HAMS Free of Charge

Housewives: Remember, on each toast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

JAHN'S
SODA · CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-R-O*

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Perron's Delicatessen
108-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Big Sale Now Going On
at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8389

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
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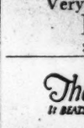
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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QUALITY FUELS
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Noon Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

A LITTLE girl in a shabby dress stared unbelievingly at the waffle on her plate. It was hot and brown and had pockets in it to catch the sirup which was poured over it in a generous stream. Her mouth went into a breathless, hungry "Oh." She had heard of waffles, but until now they had been fairy confections far off, somewhere.

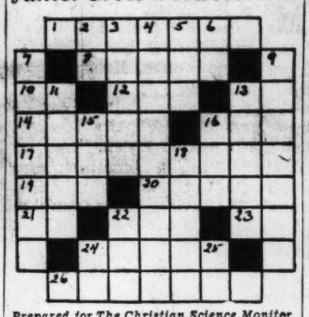
My, wasn't she glad that she was one of the children who went to the same school as the boy named Z——, who had one of the nicest mothers in the world, a mother who invited children to come home for hot noon lunches!

It started when this mother visited school one day and observed a number of children who looked hungry. She inquired of the teachers and found that these pupils came from homes where food was scarce. Out of her loving interest was born the idea of having one or more of them come to her home to noon lunches. The teachers selected the pupils for the "honor"—for such it was considered. The little girls came wearing their best hair ribbons and the boys wore their best suits, although their "bests" looked pretty shabby besides Z——'s well-chosen school clothes.

Z—— noticed this. He noticed also, for the first time, that some children have no mittens, and wear tennis shoes in cold weather. He began to appreciate others' need, and often at the lunch table he would whisper to his mother, "Haven't we a pair of mittens or shoes to give them?"

Never once did this mother wonder about compensation for the added work and extra dishes for these noon parties. Nevertheless, the compensation was there, in the faces of boys and girls who were amazed to have full glasses of milk instead of glasses with "just a little" in them; who thought that meat cakes were the best food ever, and who beamed stickily over the candy suckers which they found at their places at the table. Best of all was the sight of those youngsters romping back to school for the afternoon session, well-fed and happy.

Junior Cross-Word No. 122



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Implements for driving nails.
5—Small bottles.
10—Western state (abbr.).
12—Characteristic call of an animal.
13—River in Italy.
14—Monk.
16—Melody
17—Shaped.
19—Kindled.
20—Fast.
21—Diminutive suffix.
22—Grow old.
23—Comparative ending.
24—Forbidding.
26—Foretell.

Down

2—Average (abbr.).
3—Book of the Old Testament.
4—Weddings.
5—Governor of Massachusetts.
6—Rupees (abbr.).
7—Scarf for the neck.
9—Frontiers.
11—Characteristic.
18—Fragment.
15—Noun suffix denoting ONE WHO DOES.
16—Collection of sayings.
18—Musical drama.
22—Devoured.
24—The elder (abbr.).
25—Norwegian (abbr.).

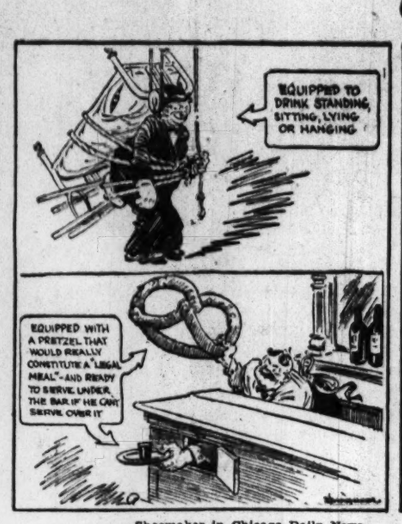
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Detroit Press: As a child, dad was taught to be seen and not heard, so he fits nicely into a modern household.

Humorist: Tailors all over the world have publications of their own dealing with subjects of interest to the trade. But these journals are not, so far as we are aware, known as the Trouser Press.

Cartoons of the Week


EQUIPPED TO DRINK STANDING, SITTING, LYING OR HANGING
EQUIPPED WITH A PRETZEL THAT WOULD REALLY CONSTITUTE A "LEGAL MEAL"—AND READY TO SERVE UNDER THE BAR IF HE CAN'T SERVE OVER IT

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
Prepared for Any Emergency

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
A Sign of the Times

—Knox in Nashville Evening Tennessean
Let's Not Slight Anybody

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
A Trifle Behind With the Brick Work

—Messner in Knickerbocker Press
Wrong Hands at the Wheel

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Corn Is Corn to a Hog

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry R. Stone)

"The special feature article is the greatest of popular educators. It brings the march of events home to the average person while the interest is hot," declares Isaac F. Marcosson, one-time editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, staff contributor since 1913 to the Saturday Evening Post, and author of "Adventures in Interviewing," 1919.

Every writer ought to be a "researcher." There is magic for readers in the simple announcement: "Hitherto unpublished material." Newspaper and magazine files, museums and the haunts of antiquarians, are rich mines in which writers may work with profit.

Forty-five years in newspaper work, blind for forty-two years, active, honored, beloved! That's the record of Frank O. Edgecombe, publisher of the Nebraska Signal, Geneva, Neb., a county newspaper.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Simon the Cyrenian

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only clear references to Simon the Cyrenian are those in which he is spoken of as bearing Jesus' cross on the road to Calvary (Matt. 27:32, Mark 15:21, Luke 23:26), though some scholars have sought to identify him with "Simeon called Niger" mentioned in the Book of Acts, together with Lucius of Cyrene (Acts 13:1), as one of the leaders of the Antiochian church.

In New Testament times, Cyrene was a flourishing town on the north coast of Africa in the district then known as Libya (cf. Acts 2:10) and corresponding to our modern Tripoli. The Jewish historian Josephus tells us that Cyrene had been colonized by Jews of Alexandria, from about 300 B. C. ("Against Apion": Book 2, Sec. 4). We know from Acts 6:9 that there was a synagogue used by the Cyrenians in Jerusalem; and it is a very natural inference that "Simon the Cyrenian" attended it.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHEN all is done and said,
In the end thus you shall find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind.

—VAUX

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Number?

A young man called his home telephone number. "Is this Mrs. Jones?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well this is Bill. I have to attend a meeting tonight so I'll not be home to dinner."

"All right, dear," came the answer. "Did you hear what I said?" continued the man.

"Certainly, precious," was the gracious response. "You said you would not be home to dinner."

"I-I beg your pardon, ma'am, but I must have the wrong Mrs. Jones."

An Independent

A panhandler approached a business man. "Let me have a dollar for a bite to eat, will you?" he asked.

"A dollar!" gasped the man. "For a bit to eat?"

"Just say 'yes' or 'no'," replied the tramp. "Don't tell me how to run my business."

Clearly Illustrated

"What is the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to travel on an ocean liner without tipping would be valor."

"I see."

"And to come back on a different boat would be discretion."—*Boston Transcript.*

Daily Anecdote

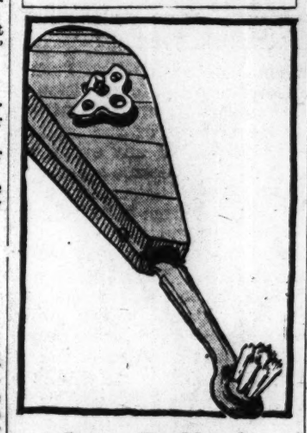
Roosevelt's 'Rough Riders'

SHORTLY after his return from the war in Cuba, Theodore Roosevelt visited Cornell University, where he received a tumultuous welcome from the students. To show their appreciation for his visit the students entertained him at one of the fraternity houses. As he was about to leave, one of his staff said to him, "Colonel, the boys have the foundation of a first-rate library, and I think they would appreciate a copy of your 'Rough Riders.'"

"All right, boys," said the Colonel heartily, "I'll be glad to send one with my compliments." Then he added: "The book will be but a very small return for your hospitality."

Here one of the students broke in excitedly, "That's so, Colonel, I've read it."

With the Inventors



Rotary Toothbrush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is another effect of the Age of Invention on our old friend, the toothbrush. A. F. Zerbee, of New Rochelle, N. Y., has developed a device (U. S. Patent No. 1,947,324) that will clean teeth as a dentist cleans them. You wind it up like a clock, with the little key on the handle; and it sets off at once with a whirring sound and a rapid rotary motion. Do you suppose we shall soon be judging a toothbrush by the number of hand-power in its motor? Quite a revolutionary idea!

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Spraying Fruit Trees

MY NEIGHBOR had a small hand pump and a candy bucket with which he sprayed his fruit trees, but it was better equipped than the sprinkling can I used on our currants and gooseberries. I asked him to do my spraying, and his charge was small. I recommended his spraying to others who had little fruit patches. Now my neighbor has a big sprayer, with which each season he earns extra money, caring for a number of small orchards. E. H.

City Tours

A GIRL who believes that children should know their own city let it be known among a well-to-do class of people that she would conduct small groups around the city. One day they would visit an interesting manufacturing plant or two; another day they would visit public buildings; another day (carefully chosen) they would attend a Juvenile Court meeting, etc. Parents who were too busy to give their children these opportunities were glad to engage this girl for these planned-for trips.

Miss M. C. R.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Having given much study to the movement you must believe me when I tell you that Christendom is slowly but surely if not by leaps and bounds gathering together in their long sought unified goal of one-ness

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

All Nature

Leopard

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACCORDING to tradition, a leopard can't change its spots; but a reader in Idaho informs us that two years ago she bought an expensive leopard-skin coat, and that after a few storms the spots began to fade and run. It wore out quickly too, and she would like to know why.

This is very easily explained. The coat is probably dyed bunny. Imitation furs are quite cleverly done usually, and a surprisingly large number of the expensive-looking fur coats are really made of treated rabbit. In the case of imitation leopard, the white rabbit is first clipped a bit to make the fur the usual leopard length, and then the spots are dyed in.

Leopards belong to the cat family and are sometimes called panthers or pards, especially larger animals. Their general body color is buff, sometimes tawny passing to white on the underparts. The spots are black underneath, passing to dark brown and shaped into rosettes and rings on the sides and back.

Leopards have the widest distribution of the larger members of the cat family. Ranging over most of Africa, they also frequent Japan, Borneo, and Asia generally in a wide belt between Palestine and northern China.

A Word a Day

Corrigible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "A satire should expose nothing but what is *corrigible*, and make a due discrimination between those who are and those who are not the proper objects of it" (Addison: "Spectator No. 209").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

deleterious	loathsome
corrupt	correctable
vicious	ominous
impersonal	incorrect

Pronunciation: *Kor'-ih-jih-b'l* (each *i* short; the *o* is marked short, but the publishers of Webster's admit that short *o* followed in the same syllable by *r* acquires much of the circumflex sound as in *orb*).

Derivation: Our word goes back to the Latin *corrigere*, "to correct," compounded of *cum*, "with," and *regere*, "to rule, order." Although we often hear the fibelous expression, "incorrigible boy," by which it is implied that the youth is hardened beyond correction—irreclaimable, irreformable—we venture to put forward a word which might well be weighed wherever we are are tempted to write "incorrigible." That which is "corrigible" is capable of correction and reform.

No matter to what depths a human being may have descended, we should never admit that he is not corrigible.

Notes and Queries

Gentleman (Mrs. F. K.)—The correspondent writes:

May we have, in your very interesting and helpful column, a few words on the correct use of the word "gentleman"? It is a word so often misused, or should I say overused! Just as we grant a person's innocence until he has proved otherwise, so we grant that a man is a gentleman, unless he gives cause for us to think otherwise. Therefore it would seem superfluous to always refer to our men acquaintances as "gentlemen," as if we feared that our listeners might think they were not so! Am I right about this?

We are in sympathy with the following statement from *Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar:* "'Gentleman' is often misused when 'man' would be more appropriate. 'Man' is the generic term denoting a human being of the male sex. 'Gentleman' has specialized meanings in aristocracies; in a democracy it denotes a refined or cultured man. False politeness is the only excuse for avoiding the use of 'man.' Compare 'lady.'"

What They Say

Smile

"A good hearty laugh is a bombshell exploding in the right place, while spleen and discontent are a gun that kicks over the man that shoots it."—*Wallace Beery.*

Jolly Women

"Jolly men are common, but a jolly woman is as rare as a white blackbird."—*Dorothy Dix.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Brr-r!

By CARMACK

Shortly after supper last night ol' Jerry yawned and said he guessed he'd turn in—
I was about to follow him but the Boss said- "Hey, Snubs- It's pretty cold- I expect you had better sleep indoors"—
But I wiggled my tail and told him I wanted to sleep with Jerry, and he finally said- All right"- and off I went—
And we curled up alongside of each other in his little house and I said to myself- "Oh Boy- this is great!"
But the later it got the colder it seemed to become—
And I don't like to admit it, but it wasn't long before I was at the back door barking for the Boss to let me come in!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Policy First—Ships Second

MISUNDERSTANDING of the United States' new navy program, just approved by the Senate, can do more damage than all the big guns of the ships thus authorized. Both abroad and at home there have been excited assumptions that the Vinson bill, added to the "public works navy" authorized last year, was a plain sign that a second Roosevelt had decided America should "carry a big stick," though not necessarily "speaking softly."

Other suppositions are that Washington thinks the Vinson bill might be useful to thrust into the remaining crack of the "open door" in China or to wave gracefully while Uncle Sam drops his war debts bills into European mail boxes. Again, it is declared that a treaty navy is necessary for bargaining over ratios in next year's naval conference.

Many Americans who ought to know better have said that the new navy is to be used "to check Japan's absorption of China." The difficulty of using ships not yet built to halt the marches of Japanese troops is given as little consideration as are the facts that the American people have no intention of going to war over China and that to halt Japan in the Far East by force would require a navy several times the size of anything now proposed. Equally impervious to reason are the whispers about "immediate war between Japan and Russia" implying that ships to be finished in 1939 would somehow protect American interests today.

* * *

Unhappily—for necessary naval preparedness, for the taxpayer, and for the peace of the world—such fables do enter into the political equation and help to produce a haphazard, starve-or-stuff attitude toward the navy. Not unlike the scare over a clash this spring in Siberia was the effect of preparedness campaigns in 1916 which initiated a naval program that could never have been built in time for use in the World War and called for dreadnoughts and battle cruisers instead of the destroyers needed to fight submarines.

Blame for this condition can hardly be placed on the navy. It is true that the yardsticks of naval needs offered by the Navy Department are usually such technical impossibilities as "parity," such imponderables as "sufficient to carry out the policies of the United States." The trouble is that naval policy has never been established. For the most part, it has no firmer foundation than the popular emotions of the moment—fears, hopes, passing fancies.

It is true that "freedom of the seas," implying—when the navy is large enough—freedom to trade anywhere except into a closely blockaded port, has been a traditional policy. Yet as lately as 1894 the United States considered a navy ranking about sixth in the world sufficient to "carry out" its policies, while by 1922 Secretary Denby was setting the exercise of "ocean-wide economic pressure" as the second most important objective of the navy.

* * *

Since popular emotions rather than actual governmental purposes have governed navy building, the navy has seldom found it worth while to emphasize technical necessities. Usually it has taken the position bluntly described by Secretary Adams before a Naval Affairs Committee: "Generally speaking, the more money the navy can get the more happy it is."

So long as "freedom of the seas" and "ocean-wide economic pressure" imply a readiness to push American trade anywhere in the seven seas either in peace or war time, the navy can hardly have any other attitude. The job American neutrality claims set for it is so elastic, so potentially perilous that it might still feel unprepared with twice the $500,000,000 a year contemplated by the present program.

That program is easily explainable. With the navy necessarily glad to get what it can while the getting is good, four factors have paved the way: 1—President Roosevelt's training as a navy man; 2—The general unrest of the world and the growth of economic nationalism; 3—Recent failures of efforts to adjust disputes by reason instead of force; 4—Legal rights to build to treaty strength. That, we believe, is the real story behind the new navy. It discloses a fortuitous combination of navy support. It holds no new or sinister purposes. It carries no threat to any country. But unfortunately the ships and guns themselves may be so regarded and may be considered reasons for competitive building, as answering programs in Japan and Britain indicate.

* * *

Two facts about the present program should help to allay apprehension: Only a part of it is to be built at once; and President Roosevelt can hold up anything except ships actually under construction. The intelligent course for those who wish to avoid a new armaments race is to foster policies which will render more ships plainly unnecessary. One way would be for the American Government to apply to sea power the disarmament principle it has favored for land power, namely, giving defense preponderance over offense. Another would be to put in force the munitions embargo approved last week by the Senate. A third would be such a clarification of neutrality rights as Senator Borah has asked for at various times. A possible fourth would be such a declaration as Mr. Norman Davis suggested at Geneva last May, a frank statement that the United States would not interfere to defeat a concerted move to apply sanctions to an aggressor.

It is difficult to believe that the American people wish to insist at gun point on freedom to trade with any belligerent. Such insistence has involved them in war before and promises to do so again. So long as such a policy is retained a small navy is unfair to American sailors. It will be easy to cut down on ships when a reasoned and self-respecting way is found for cutting down on policy.

Dollars vs. Lives

IN THE controversy which has arisen in New York City over Mayor LaGuardia's determination to compel tenement house owners to eliminate fire hazards which have cost fifteen lives in the last two weeks, the main issue has been clearly drawn. It is dollars versus lives. Tenement owners say that alterations would cost too much and they cannot afford to make them. They declare that enforcement of the law now would cause "terrible hardships." Public opinion will set these over against the "terrible hardships" of helpless parents and children whose lives have been snuffed out recently in East Side firetraps, and the hazards of some 670,000 other families occupying multiple dwellings.

The recent fires have occurred at the moment when the Mandelbaum bill is pending in the New York Legislature to grant a moratorium of another year in strict enforcement of violations of sections of the Multiple Dwelling Law. Several previous moratoria have been granted. The pending bill should fail. No further truce with death should be granted.

Joseph Goldsmith, president of the Council of Real Estate Associations, representing the owners of 67,000 old-law tenements, has threatened in a letter to the Mayor and the tenement house commissioner, Mr. Langdon Post, to abandon the properties if prosecuted for violations and to leave the tenants homeless—in a word, to "dump the whole situation" in the lap of the authorities. If he is authorized to speak for the owners, he has placed them in a very unenviable position before the bar of public opinion. To elementary neglect of human safety is added arrogant contempt for courageous official action aimed to end a long-standing disgrace.

The weakest spot in the argument of the realty interests is Mr. Goldsmith's admission that it would cost from $2000 to $3000 a house to make the necessary alterations. What can tenement owners expect of public opinion or of official responsibility when the issue is thus baldly drawn—$3000 versus the life of a family of men, women and children? It is recognized that the total cost of remodeling, which is estimated at $200,000,000, may require special financing. A request to the Legislature or to federal authority for loans is reasonable and may be necessary.

There also is a degree of sympathy with owners burdened with $240,000,000 of back taxes at a time when rents are low and many vacancies exist. But, on the other hand, some of the tenements are owned or controlled by wealthy estates or banks, or by insurance companies or other institutions which hold mortgages on them. Many are being held at a loss in the hope that some day market values will come back. Nevertheless, whoever owns these properties should not be permitted to gamble with human lives as well as realty values.

Even from the narrow viewpoint of commercial advantage, it would be good business to put these tenements into safe condition, unless some of them should be scrapped entirely and modern apartments built or the land turned over to other purposes. In any event, responsible officials should not become a party to continuing the use of these danger traps by granting them further relief from laws which recent tragedies show are needed.

Unfortunately, the situation now existing in such acute form in New York City is not confined to it. Many other cities throughout the United States face similar clash of interest between greed and human safety. Now that the issue has been joined so clearly and sharply in New York, other cities will alertly watch the outcome in hope of light on their similar problem. Callous disregard of the elementary right of human beings to safe dwelling places too long has been temporized with in other cities as well as New York.

Harvard's Little Geneva

A NOTABLE characteristic of well-informed young people today is their almost bristling determination not to be sacrificed to the futility of war. The conviction that such sacrifice is unnecessary has, quite naturally, attracted most attention when violently expressed. The resolution not to fight "for king or country," successfully defended in debate among members of the Oxford Union, has echoed on both sides of the Atlantic. Other efforts to lessen the possibility of war through understanding its causes and the methods by which peace may be preserved also should be noted.

One of these is the 1934 New England Model League of Nations Assembly, which is beginning today a three-day session at Harvard University. The Model League's program, directed by five committees, deals with reorganization of the League, mandates, opium, intellectual coöperation, and the German refugees.

Perhaps, as Dr. Albert Einstein believes,

> Unless the people take the matter into their own hands and refuse to manufacture arms, transport materials, or serve in the army, they are not likely to avert another war.

Certainly the world's most drastic ill would seem to call for a drastic remedy. And the existence of armies, navies and armaments tends to focus nations' reliance upon these means of settling disputes. But riots and civil strife, sometimes carried on with almost no weapons, and with little organization, indicate that men will cease to fight over conflicting interests and convictions only when they have learned to develop and to use peaceful means for settling their disputes.

This is no argument for postponing disarmament efforts, since these very efforts call for the exercise of the will to arbitrate, to reason together, to agree on just measures instead of imposing unjust ones by the might of the sword. But it is a strong argument for encouraging such efforts as are being made at Harvard this week to understand world problems, to experience something like the actual conditions under which the League of Nations has had to deal with those problems and to educate youth in the thinking processes of peace.

The work of the League of Nations has had all too little appreciation. Many—probably most—of its problems are beyond the acquaintance of otherwise well-informed public opinion. And under the fog of ignorance which has veiled from general view the successes of the League as well as the reasons for some of its failures, a deliberate campaign of unjustifiable ridicule has been conducted by interests who feel themselves threatened by any effort to establish world-wide good will.

Young people sometimes seem more aware of these facts than do their elders. And it is well that they continue to show enthusiasm for international understanding at a time when commercial expedience has dictated governmental policies that unfortunately cannot contribute much to this understanding. It is well, too, that their acute consciousness of the abuses of patriotism by unscrupulous politicians and a strongly intrenched arms industry takes not only the negative attitude of refusal to kill one another for doubtful causes, but of an eagerness to wrestle with the practical difficulties of maintaining peace in a temporarily disordered world.

The "First American"

FROM bleak St. Lawrence Island, where for seven years it has dug and delved, financed by the meager funds which the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was able to provide, an expedition has returned to shed new and interesting light upon the always interesting "First American."

Since it discarded the theory that he, like Topsy, "just grew," archæology has been assiduous in seeking for his "footprints in the sands of time." The "tracks" discovered by the Fairbanks expedition indicate Siberia as his point of migratory origin, and trace his course across the Bering Sea to Alaska, a route facilitated by the presence of several island "stepping-stones." Upon one of these, desolate St. Lawrence Island, Otto William Geist and his coworkers centered their activities.

St. Lawrence Island has been found to be one of the richest repositories of its kind in the world. In his first public utterance since research was initiated, Mr. Geist describes the movement Americaward as a series of "cultural waves" of aborigines, who tarried long upon the Diomedes Islands and longer upon St. Lawrence before finally setting foot on the Alaskan shore.

By the time he had reached his destination, according to this authority, the "First American" was not only a composite of several tribes, but, possibly, of several races. Thus, it appears, centuries before the fusing of the races which won for it that designation, America already was the "melting pot."

A Quaker at Dartmoor

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

THE forbidding institution on Dartmoor where England confined her war prisoners in the early 1800's is the background of Miss Margaret Wilson's "The Valiant Wife" (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50). The personal experiences of Mark and Belinda Baldwin while Mark was in Dartmoor are the center of interest, rather than the harrowing, grotesque, and stupid attributes of Dartmoor as a war prison.

At the opening of the story Belinda Baldwin appears as the darling of a wealthy Quaker family in Philadelphia, awaiting the return of her young husband, captain of one of the privateers sent out from American ports before and during the War of 1812. Captain Mark Baldwin has been captured, and instead of being exchanged, is sent to Dartmoor. The Quaker blood in the pampered young wife and a tradition of pioneering, missionizing ancestors fortify her in a determination to go to Dartmoor to see Mark.

Suspense and Adventure

As Belinda rides toward the moor from Exeter her husband is lying hidden in a wood on his way, he hopes, to freedom. But a searching party finds him and he is shut up for six weeks in the cachot, the dungeon kept for cases of the worst insubordination. He is there when Belinda, in the guise of a market girl, begins her campaign for communicating with him.

The remainder of the story is occupied with scenes in the prison and in the market kept for prisoners just outside the gates. It is filled with suspense and adventure. Miss Wilson has created an attractive pair of young lovers. Less important characters have even more substance, such as Dr. Jensen, the ship's doctor who mitigates his imprisonment with Shakespeare and good deeds, and the young fire-eating American, Johnson, who is consumed with a rage against all things British.

Lovers Reunited

In spite of two attempts to escape, freedom does not come for Captain Mark except by the accredited course of exchange. Then he and Belinda go off happily again to America.

Miss Wilson is able to see both the American and the British side of Dartmoor Prison. A Chicagoan by birth, she is now the wife of a British Army officer and lives in Oxford. She is best known to readers as the author of "The Able McLaughlins," a Harper Prize Novel of several years ago. Her present narrative, she assures us, is a true story.

Archibald Returns

FROM the tender upon which we disembarked, Archibald and I obtained a splendid view of the great liner which had served us so well. It towered now like an elongated floating skyscraper above us. Its deep-toned foghorn bade us a friendly if raucous farewell, and the ship's band sped the departing passengers with musical and energetic good will. Then we turned our faces toward the shoreland of England meandering slowly past in a misty distance as we sped up the Southampton waters to our landing place. A drizzling rain was falling, but what of that? The shore line was green, it didn't heave up and down, it didn't roll about in erratic restlessness, it was terra firma at last, and—it was England.

"You know, old chap," said Archibald as he leaned against the rail, "there's something about England that—er—" (he paused).

"Quite," I said. Then we were both silent. The string that attached us to England was tugging at our hearts. Heedless of the drizzling rain we watched the shore draw nearer. Clouds of gulls circled round the tender escorting us homeward.

* * *

"I hope Helen got my wireless," said Archibald at last.

She had. She was at the dock to meet her wandering husband and brother. She waved excitedly as she spotted us in the row along the rail, and we waved in return. Archibald's cap slipped from his fingers and floated away on Southampton's water, but he scarcely noticed it. Helen was on the wharf, Helen whom he had not seen for nearly eight months. He simply said, "Bother!" seized my cap and continued to wave.

As we stepped from the gangway, Helen with upraised arm pressed forward, but before she could reach us, another and an unexpected welcome greeted us. From the midst of the babbling crowd on the wharf came a resonant, howling bark, and following it came a rushing canine projectile named Rusty, Archibald's Airedale. Rusty is a heavy, energetic and determined dog, and he had evidently decided that he was to be the first to greet his beloved master. The rain had left the wharf slippery, and the impact of Rusty's paws against Archibald's chest threw him off his balance. He clutched wildly for support, found me, and we both went down together with Rusty tangled in between us.

There was a shriek of laughter from Helen, cries of alarm from the crowd who evidently thought Rusty was attacking us, a policeman dashed to the rescue, and altogether it was an exciting landing on England's shores. The policeman took Archibald by the arm to assist him to arise, and the report spread rapidly that Rusty was a police dog, and the guardian of the law had arrested a dangerous character from New York. We were marked men as we left the wharf for the Customs' shed. The slimy planks of the wharf had left their imprint on our light tweed suits. And we had rather fancied those suits donned specially for our arrival.

* * *

However, with luggage on the grid, and a calmed Rusty on the front seat of Archibald's car, we made our way rapidly through Southampton, and were soon on the country roads bound first for Pudboro. Helen was at the wheel.

"Isn't it glorious to be back in England again?" asked Helen, glancing back at us.

"You're tellin' me," replied Archibald.

"I'm not, I'm asking you," flashed back Helen.

"It's all right, Helen," I called, "the American idioms still linger. Archibald went native over there—you should hear him croon!".

"If he dares!" cried Helen, "I shall tell the Vicar!"

"Good old Vicar!" exclaimed Archibald, "has he returned from Boston?"

"Ages ago," replied Helen, "said he met you at a Mothers' Meeting or something, and you made a funny speech. Did you?"

"Funny? No, I was never more serious in my life—look out!" yelled Archibald as we met another car.

"Whatever is the matter," cried Helen.

"Just another of Archibald's lingering American impressions," I replied, "over there they have a foolish habit of driving to the right—can't think why—don't let Archibald drive until he stops chewing gum—then you will know that he is once more a true-born Englishman knowing right from left, and—"

"Nonsense, I've never chewed gum," began Archibald hotly, then he grinned—"see here, Bo! You wanta lay offa me, or you'll be headin' for the last round-up, see?"

"Sez you."

"Yes, sez me, and when I sez something, I'm sezing it—er—if you follow me—"

"Stop it!" cried Helen. "If you don't, I'll go native myself and drive to the right—I'm tellin' yuh!"

We desisted, not because of Helen's threat, but because we had left the main road and were rolling through a winding lane bordered by hedgerows with meadows, woods and gardens on either side. The rain had ceased and the sunshine came straggling through the breaking clouds in a belated welcome. American vernacular was forgotten as we feasted our eyes on this typical English country scene, a scene which we now knew had lain dormant in our memories through all our American experiences. The feathery green of early spring decked the trees, primroses in yellow patches dotted the meadows, and here and there daffodils and hardy roses peeped at us from gardens as we passed slowly by, for Helen sensed our thoughts and did not hurry.

* * *

And thus through an ever-changing panorama of country scenes we came eventually to Pudboro. It was a market day, and the square in front of the Town Hall was crowded with country vehicles. The village store too was filled with country people, as we entered at Helen's bidding to help her with her shopping. It was good to hear the Sussex accent again as we waited our turn, and as I glanced at Archibald, I saw that he too was listening. America apparently was forgotten, the memory of his recent experiences had faded, the thin mantle of acquired Americanisms had slipped from his shoulders. In the midst of the Sussex people, Archibald had gone native again.

"Good to hear the old language again, what?" I said.

"You're tellin' me," murmured Archibald—which only goes to show how difficult it is to go native again after you've gone native in another man's country—ain't it the truth?

"Well, well, Mr. Plumpton, welcome back to England," exclaimed a voice behind us, and we turned to shake hands with the Vicar whose cherubic face betrayed the sincerity of his welcome.

"Thanks awfully," replied Archibald, "had a jolly time, but glad to get back—home sweet home, and all that, you know."

"Quite so," said the Vicar, smiling, "nostalgia doth make sentimentalists of us all." I left them chatting, and went to help Helen with her parcels. When I returned, the Vicar was pleading earnestly with Archibald who was shaking his head. "It positively wheezes," I heard the Vicar say as I passed by with Helen to the car. It was some little time before Archibald and the Vicar approached. "Good-by, and think it over," said the Vicar as Archibald entered the car.

"I'll be seein' yuh—er—I mean, good by," said Archibald waving at the Vicar as Helen drove away.

"What is it that wheezes?" I asked.

"The organ," replied Archibald.

"Oh, and the distinguished traveler and humorous speaker, Mr. Archibald Plumpton, will at the request of the Vicar lecture shortly at the Pudboro Town Hall on 'Hectic Hollywood.'"

"Sez you," said Archibald, grinning, as he jammed my cap over my eyes.

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Hearst and Japan

ONE fool yelling "Fire!" in a theater can bring about a fatal panic. One yellow journalist yelling "War!" in a world strung to the tensity of a violin string endangers civilization.

The efforts of William Randolph Hearst to disturb international relations in the Pacific are based upon motives less excusable than the panic of a scared man in a theater. . . . Hearst's daily bullyragging of the Japanese in the columns of his various newspapers is suggestive of his war whoops just before the war with Spain.

Mr. Hearst is a voice thoroughly discredited in his own country. Nevertheless, his capacity to do harm to the relations between Japan and this country is very great and very dangerous.

Japan is a small, heavily-armed country fighting not only for prestige and pride, but for existence. . . . Japan has less arable land than the State of California; she has a population far too large to support on her slender resources, but too small to threaten other great powers in normal conditions. . . .

It is because Japan fully recognizes her weakness that she is dangerous.

Through her rejection of the counsels of the League of Nations and her seizure of Manchuria, Japan has started on a desperate adventure. By straining her resources to the last notch she has built up a war machine of tremendous power. . . .

The Japanese people do not want war with us, but fear is in their hearts. Also suspicion. If they get the idea grounded in their minds that we are hostile to them, there will be war. . . .

There is no reason for enmity between Japan and the United States. The Japanese are among our best customers; we among the best of theirs. A new world is growing up in the Pacific. It can be a world of peace and harmony—with international relations as secure and friendly as those between the United States and Canada; or it can be a living hell of suspicion, distrust, armed sentries, dynamite and dangers like continental Europe.

The decision—which it is to be—depends upon the conduct of the people of this generation. The seeds for the future are now being planted. Whatever we do within the next ten years will establish conditions in the Pacific area for the next century. We start into the era either as friends or enemies. . . .

The Times earnestly recommends to Mr. Hearst that he find some other way to bolster up declining circulation.—*Los Angeles Times.*

A Challenge to High School Youth

OUR nation, our state, our community, our school, all are facing crises. All need competent guidance. Upon our schools falls an inescapable responsibility; the responsibility of training citizens and developing leaders.

In particular, the school should do something to acquaint students with the problems now facing them, for with the repeal of prohibition the real challenge is before the youth of America.

In many countries thoughtful young people are asking searching questions about the whole "drink" situation. . . . Students all over the world are taking an active part in far-seeing leadership in organized efforts to reduce the use of drink and to encourage temperance. All over the world permament organizations in the schools have revived old folk dances and promoted new ways of having "good times," hand in hand with scientific study, to aid youth in combating an evil that is not of their own making. In several north European countries the colleges conduct temperance courses emphasizing new forms of sociability and amusement free from alcohol, seeking to popularize such activities and strengthen social resistance against the prevailing drink customs and traditions; for they know, as do all educators, that temperance will never be reached through legislation, only through education. . . .

Each boy and girl must face the test individually. It is up to each one of us to say, "Life means too much to me to sell it cheaply or to throw it away." On today's youth falls the responsibility of promoting and perpetuating clear-thinking temperance.—*West Seattle* (Wash.) *Chinook* (High School Newspaper).

Clear Vision Needed

WE HAVE laborers who dream of Socialism and capitalists who dream of Fascism, because they both work. They are more efficient than democracy, and they guard the control of the class in whose interest they are established. But these dreamers of an ideal should look clear-eyed on facts. Fascism and Socialism are no longer fancies in a book. They are practical going concerns. And wherever they have actually been tried they have exacted two prices for their efficiency. One is Liberty. The other is Truth.

The Liberty perhaps we could forgo. There are those who would readily exchange personal and political liberty for economic security. If the majority preferred to pay that price, it would be their privilege to do so, as they have already done over most of the earth. America presumably will not do it; but it could. For freedom, being a product of the human will, can be abrogated by it, or made subject to it.

But not Truth. Truth remains, whether men know it, or seek it, or value it, or do not. The ages when Truth was suppressed were the ages when everything else stagnated and finally retrograded. And every Communist or Fascist dictatorship on earth today makes the suppression of truth the very first article of its policy. It abolishes liberty of speech and of the press; it propagandizes education, and turns research from the scientific quest of truth to its own ends. Even history is distorted into fiction; economic study is regimented; art is prostituted; scholarship is neither free nor fruitful; science is the handmaiden of politics; and teaching, speaking, preaching, writing and printing are all under orders.

That way lies the death of human progress.—*Chester H. Rowell,* in *San Francisco Chronicle.*

Greater Nations Must Keep Peace

IT IS inconceivable that that nation exists that will dare to go to war alone. Some ally would be depended upon for men, munitions or money. It then follows that the responsibility for keeping peace is upon the greater nations of the world. Any three of these, if America be one, can accept this responsibility with absolute assurance. The world does not want war; it is not necessary that the world should have war. The only question is: are we good enough, brave enough and wise enough to make war impossible? The decision must be made without delay.—*Rufus B. von KleinSmid,* in *World Affairs Interpreter* (Los Angeles).